"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; warmer; winds variable, becoming southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; oats No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) speaking against the measure. The House devoted the day to routine business.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—President Faure has invited M. Peytral to form a Cabinet in France. The probable engagement of Princess Victoria of Wales to John Baring, Baron Revelstoke, is announced in London. It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, may resign to lead the opposition in the Commons to the present British foreign policy. Dr. von Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, is to marry the divorced wife of von Lenbach, the painter. Sharks devoured fourteen sailors of a Russian ship who were capsized in a boat off the coast of New Caledonia.—Page 8.

Page 2.

About 1,000 colored men met in mass meeting to take steps for the organization of a volunteer regiment of Afro-Americans. The Administration's and Gov. Black's policy complained of. A committee will see the President.

Page 3.

A pilot boat which tried to get out of the harbor before daybreak yesterday was fired on and stopped by a Fort Hancock gun.

Capt Lyon and 235 men for the Eighth Regiment left this city for Chickamauga yesterday. The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, consisting of eight companies, was mustered into the State service by officers of the First Brigade. There are fears of the disruption of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, two of its officers having offered a battalion to Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

Page 4.

Mary McEvoy, a servant of Frank J. Lennan, a New York merchant, attacked him in a Mount Vernon court and created a lively scene. It required the efforts of four policemen to relieve Mr. Lennan from his difficulty.

The Merchants' Association yesterday obtained a concession from the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates to New York during the Submmer months from points west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis.

A number of people narrowly escaped death from suffocation in a fire at 113 Nassau Street. A passing pedestrian gave the alarm just in time to have the inmates rescued.

Gerald Spencer Hertslet, son of Sir Edwin Hertslet, a prominent Englishman, has been granted a divorce from his wife by the Supreme Court of New York State. The couple were married in Surrey, England, in 1885.

Page 5.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday announced the regrading of the deputies and the readjustment of their salaries.

The Cunningham murder trial was resumed before Recorder Goff in General Sessions. Frank P. Farrell took the stand in his own behalf.

The Committee on School System of the Board of Education reported yesterday, recommending permanent licenses for certain teachers employed by the old cities of New York and Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvement yesterday a motion, made by President Grout of Brooklyn, for the recognition of President Cromwell of Richmond as a member of the board, was voted down.

The Ohio Republican Convention yesterday nominated a ticket and adopted a platform favoring the annexation of Hawaii, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the enlargement of the navy, a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, and a modification of the civil service law.

Page 6.

Rain interfered with the Parkway Driving Club's opening day, only two races being held.

At the Sheepshead track Sir Hubert won the Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, and Forget the Bay Hurdle Handicap. It was a good day for favorites, and the speculators won back some of their money.

Page 8.

The American Protective Tariff League will present its former President, Cornelius N. Bliss, with a handsome souvenir album as an expression of esteem. The presentation will be made in Washington, June 30.

Page 9.

Prof. Charles W. A. Herrmann, one of the oldest mineralogists in this country, died at his home, 240 East Fifty-second Street, in his ninety-seventh year.

The graduating exercises in the Training Department at the Normal College were held yesterday, and likewise in a number of public schools throughout the city.

Page 12.

Many protests to the assessment for the widening of Elm Street have been filed. The first hearing will be held to-day.

Andrew J. Clunie, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of California, will examine those foreign fire insurance companies doing business in California with which he has been unable to effect a compromise.

Page 14.

By the capsizing of a sailboat in the North River, Frank Frappinger of West Fifty-second Street lost his life. His four companions were saved.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange last night passed a resolution prohibiting members from assuming the war revenue stamp taxes from their customers.

The temporary injunction restraining the Northern Union Gas Company from laying gas mains in Main Street, Westchester, has been dissolved by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court.

Seventy representatives of the New Jersey Retail Liquor Dealers met in Orange and denounced the action of the brewers' pool in putting up the price of beer. There is talk of establishing co-operative breweries.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet to consider the recently submitted propositions of the Manhattan Railway Company relating to the West Street franchise. The suggestion of a conference will be adopted.

Sergt. Edgar Stuart of the Fifth United States Artillery died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, in the rear of a saloon on Sixth Avenue. He had written a farewell note saying that he was tired of living. The ambulance attendants, however, say death was due to heart disease.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Supreme Court, has entered judgment in favor of the United States against the North American Commercial Company. The suit arose over the sealing privilege lease given the company, which, under the decision, will have to pay the full rentals and royalties agreed upon.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
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Fire at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—Fire to-night destroyed the Fitzgerald four-story building, occupied by the H. P. Lou Wholesale Grocery Company and the Beatrice Creamery Company. The latter is one of the largest plants in the West. Loss estimated at $200,000; well insured.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

TROOPS LANDED NEAR SANTIAGO

Went Ashore at Daiquiri, the Spaniards Not Resisting.

VICINITY SHELLED FIRST

Disembarkation of the Soldiers Aided by Five Warships.

A CLEVER NAVAL RUSE

Attention of the Enemy Diverted by an Attack on Cabanas—Man Killed on the Texas.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Official dispatches received to-night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicate that the landing of troops near Santiago is progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Daiquiri this morning and met with comparatively slight resistance. This news was conveyed in the following dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger:

Playa del Este, June 22.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little, if any, resistance. SHAFTER.

Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expedition with which the landing of the troops was being effected and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of Gen. Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It was dated at Playa del Este at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, as translated from the Navy Department cipher, is as follows:

Admiral Sampson's Report.

"Landing of the army is progressing very favorably at Daiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp, and Suwanee shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten marine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo."

In both army and navy circles, the information contained in the dispatches of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as Gen. Shafter's army is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the War Department said to-night that the complete debarkation of the troops, animals, field guns, and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished.

It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected to-day, and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed. It is not unlikely that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast within a short distance of the headquarters which Gen. Shafter will establish for himself.

Demonstration Before Cabanas.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, easily may have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that immediate vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted that communication by telegraph had been re-established at that point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than of land forces.

The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments in this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening, at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about twenty miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

No Interference with Shafter.

The War Department this evening received another dispatch from Playa del Este, sent by Lieut. Col. Allen, a member of Gen. Miles's staff. Its exact wording is withheld, but the statement was authorized that it said the troops were landing and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the side and rear.

Lieut. Col. Allen also said in his dispatch that he had heard nothing officially from either Gen. Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions, as he was told specifically by Gen. Miles, in a cablegram sent yesterday, not to embarrass Gen. Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions. Gen. Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to enjoy the widest liberty of action, in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements.

Landing to Occupy Several Days.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 22—9 A. M.—The army began landing to-day at Aguadores, fifteen miles east of Santiago de Cuba. It is not expected that the disembarkation will be finished for several days.

The fleet of transports which arrived off Santiago on Monday disappeared yesterday mornings for the purpose of making a demonstration at points east and west of Santiago to deceive the Spaniards regarding the point of actual landing. The demonstration to the eastward was made at Altares and that to the westward at a point about equally distant from Santiago.

A Cuban who had deserted from the Spanish ranks surrendered last night to the Marblehead, saying that he was unable longer to endure the starvation rations issued to the Spanish troops. He declared there were many others in the same condition and anxious to surrender. It is expected that a number will go aboard the Marblehead to-day.

TROOPS GO TO AID SHAFTER.

Gen. Miles Convinces the President of the Necessity for a Larger Force at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The reinforcement of Gen. Shafter actually began to-day by the departure of a regiment and a battalion of the troops at Camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News, and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this movement are realized, these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued to-day placing Gen. Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops, composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which is to reinforce Shafter. Gen. Henry is one of the most famous cavalry leaders in the army, and possibly in the world.

In the determination of the Administration to concentrate all its energies for the moment on the capture of Santiago, leaving the invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico to be accomplished later, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles has won another victory over the civilian strategists in high places. It has been Gen. Miles' idea from the moment that the Santiago expedition was determined upon to make it an invincible force, so much larger and so much better equipped than the Spanish army defending the place that there would be no danger of a temporary check.

He did not underestimate the enemy's strength, and he realized that the movement would be looked on by the world at large, by the Spaniards, and especially by our own people, as a test of the American arms. A defeat of the invading force, he recognized, no matter how slight or unimportant in itself, would inordinately encourage the Spaniards, and correspondingly depress our own men, thereby tending to prolong the struggle. To avoid any such result the General commanding the army set out to organize and send against Santiago an army that would be able swiftly and surely to close in on and capture the refuge of Cervera's fleet.

Trouble in Securing Transports.

The first difficulty in the way of carrying out this plan was met in the lack of ships. By reason of the famine in transports the force which left Tampa under Gen. Shafter's command numbered but 15,000 men, when it was intended to include fully 25,000. For the same reason, and because the ships provided had no accommodations for horses, the expedition started with a mere handful of cavalry and only six light and two heavy batteries of artillery.

The moment the first section of the expedition had gotten under way Gen. Miles set about preparing for the second installment. He first of all made an urgent call on the War Department for transports fitted for the conveyance of army animals, so as to be able to give Gen. Shafter his proper complement of cavalry. Orders also were issued concentrating at Tampa several batteries of heavy artillery to be sent to Santiago for the serious work believed to be ahead of the army there in reducing the enemy's land fortifications.

It was while he was in the midst of these preparations that Gen. Miles was called suddenly to Washington to consult concerning the invasion of Puerto Rico. There is sound reason for the belief that Gen. Miles was strongly disinclined to the idea of returning to Washington just at that time. He considered that the most imporant thing to be done then was to perfect the Santiago expedition before embarking on the Puerto Rican venture, and he was sure he could better attend to that work at Tampa than in this city. His experience in shipping the Shafter expedition had shown him that the work needed close watching to keep it going, and he had hopes of avoiding in the second embarkation the tedious delays that had characterized the first.

Miles Convinces the President.

Nevertheless, he dropped everything at Tampa and came on here, where he found the President and Secretary of War greatly interested in the Puerto Rican invasion and its energies toward the preparations for the entire War Department staff directing that undertaking. It did not take the commanding General long, however, to convince both the President and the Secretary that the first thing to be done was to take Santiago, and that to make sure of taking it with the least possible delay and the minimum of loss of life it would be necessary to give Gen. Shafter somewhere in the neighborhood of twice the force he now has.

The arguments and representations of Gen. Miles bore quick fruit in the ordering to Tampa of the four transports that had been sent to Fernandina in anticipation of an early more on Puerto Rico. Then four of the batteries of heavy artillery that had been left at various points on the Atlantic Coast were ordered to Tampa. Next the loan of the auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard, which happened to be fitting out at Norfolk, was secured from the Navy Department, and three regiments from Camp Alger, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, under command of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, were ordered to embark on them for conveyance to Santiago. The Thirty-third and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan went forward to-day by boat to Newport News, where they will board the first of the auxiliary cruisers that is ready to sail. It is expected that the remainder of Gen. Duffield's brigade will go forward on Saturday.

While these preparations for swelling the American force before Santiago are going on here, similar work is being done at Tampa, where transports for the second expedition are being gathered and where several thousand men, with the horses for the dismounted cavalry accompanying the first force and the heavy guns that had to be left behind, will soon be embarked.

Government Looking for Vessels.

So far, the search for vessels suitable for conveying troops has been unavailing, but the War Department has sent an expert agent to Montreal with a view to purchasing outright one or more of the transatlantic cattle boats that ply from that port. These big boats would, it is believed, solve the problem of transporting the animals, that so far have proved veritable elephants on the hands of the Quartermaster's Department. As the vessels will, if found available, be purchased outright for cash and then given American registry, no trouble will be experienced on account of the neutrality laws.

In its search for transports to complete the Santiago army and to convey the Puerto Rico expedition, the War Department has considered the question of purchasing transatlantic passenger vessels capable of carrying many times the number of troops that can be accommodated on the smaller coasting ships. Three liners have been offered and considered—the Adriatic, the Fuerst Bismarck, and the City of Rome. The trouble with these vessels is that their draught is too great. They could not enter any of the ports of the South Atlantic coast, where troops must be embarked, and they would not be able to approach anywhere near the shore in case the troops had to be disembarked without docks. For this reason the department has found itself unable to use the big liners, which otherwise offer such fine advantages as troopships.

HOPEFUL VIEW IN MADRID.

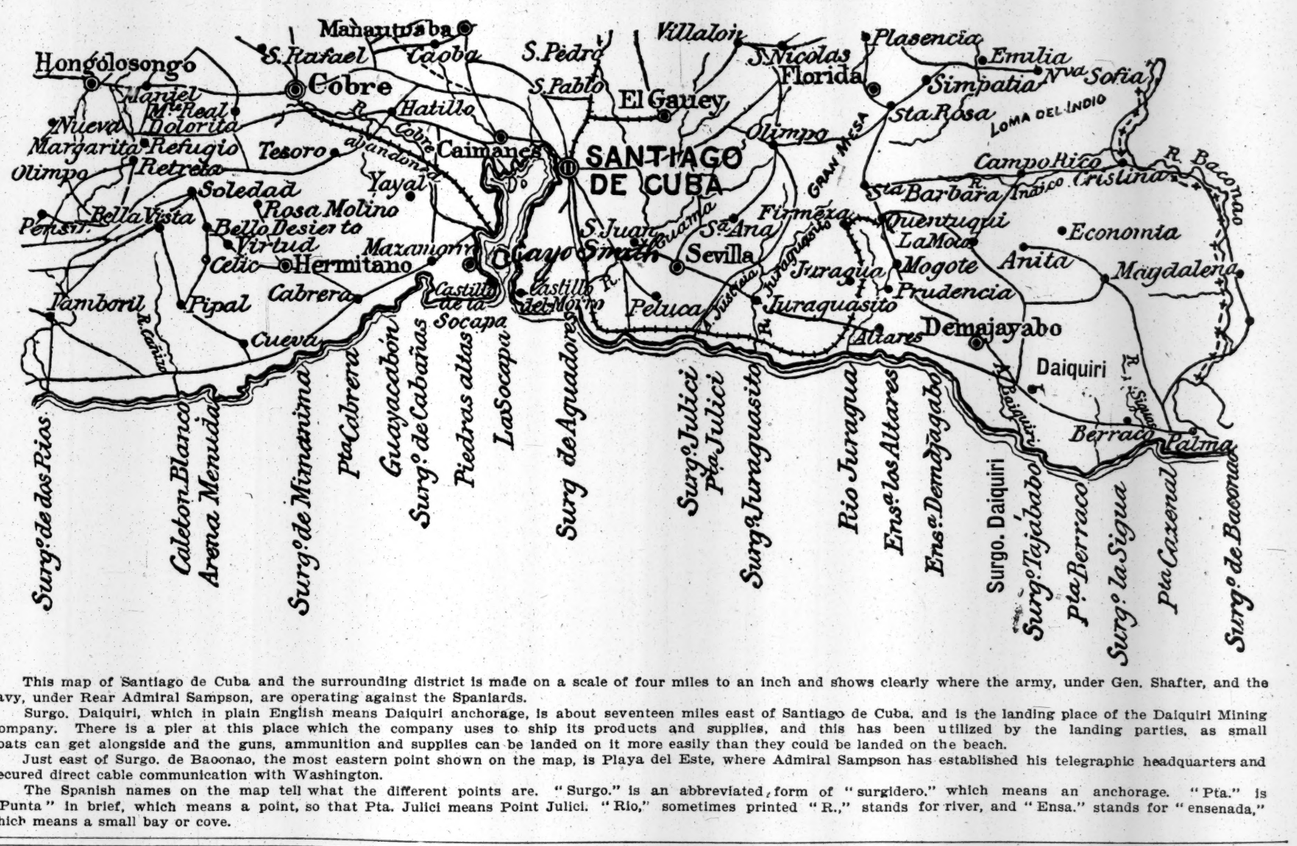
MADRID, June 22.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has cabled the Government as follows:

"Yesterday morning an American transport, carrying troops, took a southeaster-

Continued on Page 2.

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M. Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

MAP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND ITS VICINITY WHERE OUR ARMY IS LANDING.



This map of Santiago de Cuba and the surrounding district is made on a scale of four miles to an inch and shows clearly where the army, under Gen. Shafter, and the navy, under Rear Admiral Sampson, are operating against the Spaniards.

Surgo. Daiquiri, which in plain English means Daiquiri anchorage, is about seventeen miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is the landing place of the Daiquiri Mining Company. There is a pier at this place which the company uses to ship its products and supplies, and this has been utilized by the landing parties, as small boats can get alongside and the guns, ammunition and supplies can be landed on it more easily than they could be landed on the beach.

Just east of Surgo. de Baoonao, the most eastern point shown on the map, is Playa del Este, where Admiral Sampson has established his telegraphic headquarters and secured direct cable communication with Washington.

The Spanish names on the map tell what the different points are. "Surgo." is an abbreviated form of "surgidero," which means an anchorage. "Pta." is "Punta" in brief, which means a point, so that Pta. Julici means Point Julici. "Rio," sometimes printed "R.," stands for river, and for "Ensa." stands for "ensenada," which means a small bay or cove.

LANDING IN MANILA MADE

A London Report Says Foreign Warships Have Put Men Ashore to Protect Their Interests.

GEN. AUGUSTIN'S WAY TO YIELD

A Suggestion that Germany May Not Be Willing to Withdraw Her Men When the American Troopships Arrive.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News publishes a statement alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives, by way of Hongkong.

The communication proceeds to say:

"Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German Consul, acting on precise instructions which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed the bombardment. These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's Cabinet.

"It was then that Admiral Dewey asked for reinforcements and supplied Aguinaldo with arms. While Germany gathered a naval force the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to co-operate in the landing, Admiral Dewey's force not being sufficient to protect German interests.

"Capt. Gen. Augustin had on his part informed his Government of the situation, and several interviews took place at Madrid with the German Ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Capt. Gen. Augustin should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents.

"It was an indirect way of capitulating while sparing Spanish amour propre. There is no doubt Admiral von Diederichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has not taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to reembark? The whole question lies there."

Augustin's Family in Peril.

LONDON, June 23.—Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Señora Augustin, wife of Capt. Gen. Augustin, and her children have been massacred by the rebels in Bulacan.

It is thought, according to the same advices, that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

MADRID, June 22—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the policy of the Government in the Philippines has again been under discussion. Señor Canalejas denounced the Government for trying to shield itself from responsibility for the present situation by closing the Cortes.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

It Will Leave San Francisco Monday—Gen. Merritt Will Sail on the Steamer Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quartermaster Gen. Ludington of the War Department received a telegram to-day from Quartermaster Long at San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia, and Newport.

He added that Gen. Merritt, commanding the new Department of the Pacific, and prospective Governor General of the Philippines, probably will accompany the expedition on the Indiana.

Major Gen. Otis, the next in command, will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines. Quartermaster Long says also that the City of Puebla probably will be turned over to the Government to-morrow morning, but will be hardly ready to sail with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two, and it is probable that she will overtake the expedition at Honolulu and accompany it to Manila.

GERMAN JEALOUSY IN THE WAR.

Storm in the Press Will Follow Our Acquisition of the Philippines, While They Get Nothing.

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on the continued discussion of the Philippines question, says:

"There would be a storm of indignation in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that, and they would even prefer to see the intervention of several European powers to protect the life and property of their subjects from the rebels, followed by the acquisition of a naval station for each of them.

"There is, in fact, a strong inclination to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiao-Chau wherever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany already possesses, she has everything to gain by such a policy of fair shares all around.

"There can, however, be little doubt that no European power or combination of powers would venture to prevent the United States and Great Britain from settling the future of the Philippines conjointly or, at least, under the protection of their conjoint naval forces. Continental opinion would not only speedily acknowledge the strength of an Anglo-American naval alliance, but would be practically unanimous against incurring the risk of the commercial consequences of a breach with the United States."

FIFTH PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

It May Be Necessary to Send More Ships Across with Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—According to the views of the War Department officials the possibility is that a fifth expedition from San Francisco to the Philippines may be necessary in order to carry the full quota of Gen. Merritt's men who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, while without any information on the subject, is of the opinion that the first expedition has by this time arrived at Manila. The orders to the ships were to return to San Francisco after landing the men and discharging their cargoes. Meanwhile the department is after additional transports.

The question of securing the ships of the Northern Pacific Company, concerning which there is some doubt because of the provisions of the British navigation laws, is still undecided.

WELLINGTON ON THE WAR.

Maryland Senator Says Our Flag Will Not Remain Where It Should Not Wave.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—At the mass meeting to-night following the convention of the State league of Republican clubs, speeches were made by Congressman Landis of Indiana, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington and Senator Wellington. The Union League auditorium was packed with people, quite a number of ladies being present. The sensation of the night was the unexpected reply made by Senator Wellington to Mrs. Foster. In speaking of the conquest of the Philippines she said she did not know what the United States would do with them. Nor did the Congressmen themselves for that matter, but this she did know: If the United States flag ever went up there it would never be pulled down.

Mrs. Foster also referred to the war with Spain as a fight for humanity. The speech of Congressman Landis was pretty much in the same strain. Senator Wellington, who followed, explained his course in the Senate, and said he had voted against war because he did not believe this country had any cause for war, and that under similar conditions he would so vote again.

He declared this to be a war of conquest and not one for humanity, but that having once entered into the fight, the Government should be sustained. It was for this reason that he had voted for the war loan, and when the Hawaiian question came up he would vote for that for the same reason. Both were necessary to protect the men we have sent to fight. He predicted that this course would be vindicated, and said he disagreed with Mrs. Foster, and that if the American flag were unfurled for any point where it should not wave, it would be taken down. He was very emphatic, and concluded by saying that when views were enunciated of which he did not approve on a public platform, he had the manhood to declare himself.

CADIZ FEARS BOMBARDMENT.

CADIZ, June 22—A vessel which has arrived here reports that she met in the English Channel an American vessel, which gave chase.

This report leads to the belief that the Americans intend to bombard Spanish ports.

The Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad, with increased train service, will take effect Thursday, June 23d.—Adv.

CONFUSION IN MADRID

Position of the Queen Regent Has Become Untenable.

EXPECTED TO RESIGN SHORTLY

European Sovereigns Sounded on the Subject of Mediation.

A Spanish Conservative Leader Says Peace Is the Only Alternative to Civil War or Revolution.

LONDON, June 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"All the information that reaches here from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the Queen Regent has become altogether untenable, and that her Majesty will resign the Regency within a very short period.

"It may prove feasible to establish a Regency Council under arrangements favorable for the existing dynasty; but, according to present indications, this appears questionable. In well-informed quarters here it is believed that the next defeat for the Spaniards will upset the conditions prevailing in Madrid, where the situation is already extremely confused."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent has privately caused those sovereigns who are her relatives to be directly sounded, and those whom she regards as friends to be indirectly sounded, as to whether they are willing to mediate; but the stage of diplomatic negotiations has not yet been reached, and it is very doubtful whether it will be reached for some time to come.

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is no belief here in rumors of peace negotiations, as it is considered altogether improbable that the United States would listen, now that she has landed troops in Cuba.

"The Temps prints a letter giving the view of a leading Conservative statesman at Madrid, emphasizing the necessity of seeking peace as 'the only way of averting civil war or appalling revolution.' The writer says: 'There can be no delusion. Spain's colonial empire is irretrievably lost. In anticipation of disturbances the colonial army ought to be sent to Spain.'"

MADRID, June 22.—The press of this city protests to-day that there is no foundation for the reports coming from foreign sources that it is the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate. It is declared semi-officially that her Majesty is determined unflinchingly to carry out the duties of her position.

THE DYNASTY IN DANGER.

Spanish Army and People Say They Have Been Betrayed by the Government.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this morning a long letter from Madrid, in the course of which the writer says:

"Peace or war is the all-absorbing topic. Every fifth word shouted in the overcrowded cafés is 'paz' or 'guerra,' and the desire for peace is unanimous. The feeling of the nation, and the military party especially, is, however, that the Government has betrayed the country, and now only wants to arrange for peace to save the dynasty and itself.

"Therefore peace must be made with the nation's express consent, not behind its back by private letters to the Pope and the Austro-Hungarian Emperor. It may be desirable to uphold the monarchy, but the country must be saved even though the dynasty were to disappear in the effort.

"In fact, the Government has succeeded in placing the dynasty in an unenviable light and in ranging it against the Spanish Army, and it has also made the question of peace and war a choice between the interests of the dynasty and the welfare of the Spanish people."

COAL FOR THE CADIZ FLEET?

WASHINGTON, June 22.—News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal is being loaded on shipboard at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about $18 a ton there, the purchase excites great curiosity here, and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander, Camara, to carry the Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific and use these colliers to supply the fleet with coal.

In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States instead of the Philippines, but the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

CAMARA'S RETURN IMPOSSIBLE.

Riots Would Occur If His Fleet Put Back to Cadiz.

LONDON, June 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"No credence need be given to rumors that the Cadiz squadron will return to that port. Admiral Camara could not return without riots at Cadiz and Madrid, particularly as he said at the banquet before his departure that he would never return before his flag had been steeped in American blood. You will find that the next move of the squadron will be to the Canaries."

SPANISH FOURS DROP OFF.

Further Declines Realized in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 22.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅜, ½ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33⅛, a net loss of ¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Spanish 4s opened at

33 5-16, a loss of ⅛. They closed at 33¼, a net loss of 11-16.

Business on the Bourse was dull to-day, on reports that a Radical Cabinet is likely to be formed either by M. Bourgeois or M. Brisson. Later in the day M. Peytral was mentioned in connection with the Cabinet situation. Rentes declined slightly on apprehensions that an income tax will be levied. The prices of Italian securities were maintained.

SPAIN MUST LOSE ALL.

Cabinet Officer Says Puerto Rico and the Philippines Will Not Be Given Back to Her.

LONDON, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail, on "the authority of a prominent member of the Cabinet," says:

"The Government has not yet formulated a definite policy as to the Philippines and Puerto Rico, but, while indisposed to retain the Philippines, it will not allow them again to be subject to Spanish rule. If the independence of the Philippines proved a failure the islands perhaps might be sold, preferably to Great Britain. Puerto Rico might be permanently retained owing to its proximity to the United States and its strategic value."

The Daily Mail, commenting editorially on the dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says:

"In the absence of the American fleet a Philippine Republic would not endure for a year. A wild scramble for coaling stations by the powers would begin, and a sale to England would inflame a most dangerous jealousy on the part of less favored bidders. The United States must hold the Philippines."

Distress in Spanish Mining Regions.

BARCELONA, June 22.—The situation in the mining regions of Catalonia is most serious. There are 17,000 people out of employment, and more factories are expected to close shortly. A renewal of rioting is expected, but the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent this.

Tobacco Cultivation in Spain.

MADRID, June 22.—In the Senate to-day a proposal for the free cultivation of tobacco in Spain has been under consideration, the chief argument in its favor being that Spain imports tobacco largely from the United States.

MUCH SPECULATION IN COAL.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The heavy demand for coal is inducing a number of thrifty individuals near the seat of war to secure large stocks of this necessity of naval warfare on the presumption that the Government will purchase it rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. The State Department has received a draft for a large amount, drawn by a colored man at Jamaica, who had stocked up coal and, without contract or negotiations, drew on the department for the full stock at $12 per ton.

As this grade of coal is selling for less than $2 at points where the navy can secure it in this country, the draft was considered out of reason, even had any arrangement been made for purchase. The navy officials, when inquiry was made of them, said they knew nothing of this stock of coal. As a result, the draft is not likely to be honored, and this particular stock of Jamaica coal will be left on the owner's hands.

GERMAN TARS FOR OUR NAVY.

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The semi-official Post hears from Antwerp that persons commissioned by the Washington Government to enlist seamen on neutral soil are said to have enlisted more than a thousand German sailors for the American Navy, and the auxiliary cruisers. This would explain the difficulty German Captains have experienced of late in manning their ships."

NOW TO ARRAIGN TAMMANY.

Mr. Quigg's Committee Will Present Its Evidence Against the Administration to the Governor.

The Republican County Committee's special committee appointed to present to Gov. Black the case of the Republican organization against Tammany Hall relative to the removal of Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton will leave for Albany on the Empire State Express at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The members will carry with them the resolutions adopted by the County Committee, and also those adopted by the City Committee at its meeting Tuesday night. The Chairman of the committee is Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the county organization.

The members of the committee were speculating yesterday as to the character of the reception they would receive from the Governor.

"If he invites us to lunch," as a humorist among them put it, "that settles it. Things will go through all right. And it looks as if he would invite us, too."

Some of the members profess to believe there is a good chance in spite of reports to the contrary, that the Governor will deal directly with the Democratic administration in the situation instead of resorting to the plan of appointing a bi-partisan Board of Election Supervisors. This plan, as some of the leaders are frank in stating, although it is the one most to the Governor's liking, does not meet with great favor in the eyes of the organization.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, whose expected visit to this city has been looked forward to with great interest by the Tammany politicians, has deferred his visit until next week.

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Michigan to-day put up the following ticket: Governor—Ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting of St. Clair, Democrat.

Lieutenant Governor—Michael F. McDonald of Sault Ste. Marie, Democrat.

Secretary of State—L. E. Lockwood of Coldwater, Populist.

Auditor General—John L. Frisby of Hillsdale, Silver Republican.

State Treasurer—Dr. Edgar B. Smith of Detroit, Democrat.

Attorney General—Royal A. Hawley of Iowa, Silver Republican.

Land Commissioner—Carlton Peck of Laper, Populist.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Florence Renkes of Barry County, Silver Republican.

Member State Board of Education—George E. Willetts of Calhoun County, Populist.

The ticket was ratified in joint convention to-night.

The platforms do not conflict on any essential point. That adopted by the Populists is perhaps less radical than heretofore, and at the request of the Populists a plank was inserted in the Democratic platform favoring the initiative and referendum. The Silver Republicans modified their declaration to make it more in accordance with the Democratic platform. The latter reaffirms allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896. It criticises mildly the present State administration, but does not mention the name of Pingree. The war plank reads as follows:

"We favor a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, which was begun, and is waged in the interests of humanity, and for the extension of political freedom. We urge the most liberal supply of modern arms to our soldiers and the utmost energy in their equipment; we declare our conviction that there should be no cessation of effort until every righteous purpose shall have been achieved.

"We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and the prompt and effective response to the call for troops, and especially do we feel just pride in the high character and earnestness of the brave men of Michigan, who, in the volunteer service, have reflected such credit upon our Commonwealth."

The Democratic platform closes with a message of greeting to W. J. Bryan.

Appointed Deputy Clerk, U. S. Court.

Henry I. Thornton has been appointed Deputy Clerk in the United States Circuit Court to succeed Gilbert E. Rogers, who died recently. Mr. Thornton has been employed in the United States courts in this city in various capacities for the past twenty-eight years. He was equity clerk for ten years, and has been clerk in the criminal branch for the past ten years.

TAKING OF PUERTO RICO

The Plan with That End in View Not Lost Sight Of by the Administration.

AWAITING SANTIAGO RESULTS

The Regulars Now Operating in Cuba to Take the Lead in the Assault on Puerto Rico and Later on Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—While pushing the preparations to strengthen Gen. Shafter at Santiago, even to the extent of doubling his force if need be, the Administration has by no means abandoned the idea of taking Puerto Rico or permitted preparations for that expedition to lag. To drop the idea of taking Puerto Rico, when it has been resolved that possession of that rich Spanish colony must be secured to constrain Spain to yield all sovereignty in America, would seem to the Administration but an imperfect result of the war and one not to be thought of for a moment.

Gen. Miles, who expects to direct the carrying out of the plans for this expedition, although he has not yet decided that he will accompany it, does not account for the reports that the capture of Puerto Rico has been dropped from the Administration programme. He may yet decide to accompany the expedition, but it is possible that business here and in Cuba may be so pressing as to demand his attention to duty at headquarters, where he can have general oversight of all movements.

Much of the character of the Cuban campaign is to be determined by the course of events in the next week or so. If the first encounter with the Spanish forces leads to the opinion that the Spanish troops are stubborn and effective, a match man for man for the troops sent against them, it may be deemed necessary to send more reinforcements before undertaking to dislodge the occupants of the fortifications. If, as it is expected, the Spanish troops prove to be inferior, and yield to persistent hammering by well-fed and enthusiastic troops, and soon surrender or run, then the course for the future will be clearly determined.

Very little importance is attached to the report that Blanco has sent "six battalions" or large bodies of troops to reinforce Linares, although he has had six weeks or more in which to reach Santiago with additional troops after the first intimations of an expedition to Santiago were mentioned in the newspapers. It would be a long march from Santa Clara, the most easterly railway point, to Santiago, and the country is not hospitable, being infested with insurgents, but the 300 miles could have been covered by troops in fifteen days by marching twenty miles a day. That would be considered very hard marching in hot weather, and by poorly fed men, and it is not believed that Blanco has undertaken it. Still, it is regarded as not impossible, and it is considered quite probable, that he has sent to Santiago every man who could be drawn from the east end of the island, without giving up any of the few cities in which there were Spanish garrisons at the outbreak of the war.

The original idea about the use of the Santiago troops, in part, in the undertaking against Puerto Rico, is adhered to by the military authorities of the United States. The brunt of the fighting at Santiago appears likely to be borne by the regulars, supported by a few volunteers. The reinforcements will be largely volunteers, and will be prepared to take up the work left to be completed. That will free the regulars for service in Puerto Rico, and after that campaign has been opened by the regulars they will again be ready for service when operations are begun in Western Cuba, at each point the volunteers may have opportunity to take part in the initial proceedings with the regulars, but from then on the volunteers will be relied upon in great measure to do much of the fighting that remains to be done to render Puerto Rico and Cuba untenable for Spanish troops.

Just what disposition is to be made of the reports upon which the Santiago expedition was sent out is not stated at the War Department. From suggestions made concerning them, it is assumed that they are to be held for a time to ascertain whether they will be needed to carry troops from Santiago to Puerto Rico, or to return for more troops for Santiago, and, if the latter prove to be the case, then a postponement of the Puerto Rico undertaking will be necessary.

Although it is understood that the preparations for the Puerto Rico expedition are being made at Fernandina, the censor is not permitting details of the arrangements to be sent out, and this course is to be adhered to even more carefully than in the case of the Santiago expedition.

TAX ON BILLS OF LADING.

Western Manufacturers Want the Railroads to Pay for Stamps.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The members of the Western Joint Traffic Association met again to-day to continue their discussion of the question "How shall the war taxes on bills of lading be paid?" The question was emphasized by the receipt of a letter from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association protesting against the proposed action of the railroads to make the shippers bear a burden of the war tax.

The manufacturers said they were willing to bear their share of the war tax, but they did not propose to pay the cost assessed against the railways. The law, they said, meant to make railways pay for the stamps. After the reading of the letter an adjournment was taken until to-morrow in order to give the members an opportunity to study the details of the law.

NOT A NURSE, BUT A BRIDE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—Miss Annette Railley, one of Kentucky's best-known society young women, caused a sensation among her friends and sorrow among her relatives by writing them a letter, which was received to-day, saying she had not gone to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse, as she had told them, but had married on March 21 Dr. C. Stuart Elliott, an Englishman she met while she was learning to be a nurse at Bellevue Training School, New York.

She wrote her mother that the doctor comes of a fine old English family; that he has been appointed on the United States Marine Hospital Corps, and that they will soon go to Santiago. They are now in Mobile. Miss Railley is a daughter of Charles L. Railley, the well-known horseman and patron of the New York Horse Show. She decided to go to Cuba two years ago, and went to New York to be a nurse. Her father went after her last Winter, but she declined to return home, insisting that her duty lay in Cuba, attending the sick and wounded.

Burned in a Fireworks Factory.

Mrs. Alfred Bennett, who is employed in a fireworks factory at Weehawken, was severely injured yesterday by an explosion of powder. Her clothing took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned on the face, hands, and arms. The explosion also set fire to the building, but the damage was slight. R. B. Caffrey of Sixteenth Street, New York, the manager of the place, was held to await an examination owing to a charge made by the employes to the effect that the manufacture of the fireworks made by Caffrey had been forbidden by the authorities of New York, where his factory was located until a week ago.

Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

DR. DEPEW'S WAR OPINIONS.

Says Hanotaux Alone Kept France from Siding Openly with Spain—A Word for Colonies.

LONDON, June 22.—Chauncey M. Depew, who will return to New York by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Friday, was asked this evening to summarize his views of French and English opinion on war questions.

"The sentiment in France," said Mr. Depew, "is about what it would be in the United States if England and France were fighting and every paper in the United States were daily abusing the French, denouncing the injustice of their going to war, picturing them as a race of robbers, shopkeepers, and pigs, declaring that England was poor and was the under dog, and holding up France as actuated by nothing but a pure brute desire to steal England's property.

"That's what all the papers but three are doing in France. When we also consider that France and Spain are both of the Latin race and of the same religion, and that Frenchmen have hundreds of millions invested in Spain, we need not be surprised that the feeling there is practically unanimous against us. I think only one man prevents this feeling taking acute form. That is M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. But for him the French Chamber of Deputies might have taken action, openly siding with Spain.

"There is no doubt that had Manila been a Spanish victory there would have been an illumination of Paris. It was on account of this sentiment that I endeavored to give the causes of the war when the Temps and Matin asked for interviews. I was told it was a revelation to the French, and led to material modification of French opinion. They had not heard our side before."

When the talk turned on England, the interviewer suggested that the sympathies of the British aristocracy were largely with the Spanish. Dr. Depew said he had not found them so.

"I have met many of them during my visit," he said, "and found them all enthusiastically with us. The women are all with us. That is the best test. The majority of the people do not want a mere understanding, but very want a hard and fast alliance. If Continental Europe intervened on the side of Spain, Great Britain would go as far as we were willing to make an alliance.

"Their idea of the policy of imperialism is that it could be worked very successfully between the two nations. They are unanimously in favor of our keeping the Philippines and make no distinction between our making Cuba a republic or keeping it ourselves. The result, they say, would be the same."

Asked if his opinion on imperial policy had changed Dr. Depew replied:

"There are difficulties in my position which did not exist when I took it up. New conditions are arising all the while with the progression of the war which make it difficult to keep out or get out of this colonizing business. We must take into view the temper of our people, who would certainly never give any colonies back to Spain. Transferring them or any of them to a European power would lead to a European war in sixty days. It looks as though we would have to paint our white elephant brown and teach him to work."

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

An Advisory Board for the Association Selected.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association has selected its Advisory Board, which includes ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Elliott Danforth, Father Ducey, Thomas P. Townsend, J. Hull Browning, and James Whitely. Nearly $1,000 has already been obtained from contributions, and the following appeal has been sent out throughout the country:

As the men and boys have gone to the front in defense of our country, we are trying to do our part to aid and protect the families they have left at home, and also to furnish hospital service and supplies on land and sea not provided by the Government. This is not a charity, but a part of our duty. Will you kindly aid the work of this association by securing subscriptions or donations, from the smallest to any amount, and when blank is filled send it to our Treasurer, Mrs. H. Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan, who will send a receipt for same, and the list of subscribers will be published in the daily press.

A meeting of the association will be held this afternoon at the apartments of Miss Barker, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, where further work will be planned.

THE FRA DIAVOLO INSPECTED.

More Vessels May Not Be Needed for Coast Defense.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday morning inspected the yacht Fra Diavolo, lying off East Twenty-third Street. This boat will probably be the last inspected by the board, as the coast defense fleet now has enough vessels for present emergency.

The steamer Colorado of the Wilson Line, which was inspected early this week, it is thought will be purchased for a transport. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department is still looking for steamers to be used in transporting the expedition to be sent to Puerto Rico.

The Government wants to get large vessels that are not cut up into staterooms. American coastwise steamers are arranged for passenger service and have not the clear space between decks that is wanted for carrying horses and the supplies that have to accompany a regiment of soldiers, and it was owing to the scarcity of these vessels that made the department decide to use the Yale and Harvard for transport purposes. These two vessels can carry a large number of troops, and on account of their great speed are admirably adapted for transports.

Three vessels were inspected by Major Summerhayes yesterday with a view to taking them as transports. They were the Europe, the Minnewaska, the Victoria, and the Colorado of the Ward Line.

The Europe and Minnewaska belong to the Atlantic Transport Company. The Europe has a freight capacity of 5,000 tons and she can carry 870 horses. The Minnewaska can carry 7,500 tons of freight and 1,100 horses. Both of these vessels have been used for carrying live stock from this port to London. The Victoria is a British steamer.

Wounded While Extracting a Fuse.

KEY WEST, June 22.—A warship which arrived this morning from the blockade of Havana brought in W. Henderson, Chief Armorer, and J. Herman, Gunner's Mate, of one of the gunboats, who were wounded yesterday while at work in the armor room of the ship trying to extract the fuse from a one-pound shell. Henderson was struck in the abdomen by a piece of the shell and Herman had his right arm lacerated. The men will be placed in the Marine Hospital. Both will recover.

THE ALFREDO SAILS.

This Naphtha Yacht Is to be Used as a Cuban Dispatch Boat.

The naphtha and sail yacht Alfredo, that is said to belong to the Cuban Junta, and to be used as a dispatch boat, left her berth at Pier 4 East River at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and started for Key West. She was commanded by Capt. John O'Brien, known as "Dynamite Johnnie." Her mate is Juan Carevo, and there were three sailors and Capt. O'Brien's son, John O'Brien, Jr., who shipped as a deckhand.

The yacht was measured by the customs officers on Saturday, and on Tuesday she was officially registered. It had been announced that the Alfredo was to go out yesterday only to try her compass and test her engine. Nevertheless, she took a full stock of stores, and just before she sailed Capt. O'Brien said he was going to Key West. She used the naphtha going down the bay, but was to use her sail power only when she got out on the open sea, and to reserve her naphtha for emergencies.

Capt. O'Brien expects to reach Key West in ten days, and there he will be met by two messengers from the Junta, after which the Alfredo will sail for Santiago and go into service as a dispatch boat. The Alfredo flew the American flag when she went out yesterday, but when Cuban waters are reached Capt. O'Brien expects to hoist the Cuban flag if Admiral Sampson will recognize it.

Hospital Ship Bay State Bought.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has closed its purchase of the hospital ship Bay State. The money has been paid over and possession taken. Dr. Burrell of Boston, who was Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, is to have charge of the medical and surgical departments of the expedition.

TROOPS LANDED NEAR SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

ly direction, but twenty warships remain before Santiago de Cuba."

This leads to the supposition that the Americans are threatening to make a landing between Guantanamo and Daiquiri in order to form a base of operations with a view to a simultaneous landing at Asserradero.

Reports that there is a failure of provisions at Santiago de Cuba are inaccurate. Wheat is exhausted, but maize is abundant.

Entire confidence is felt in the ability of Gens. Linares and Pareja to meet the emergency. It is reported that great enthusiasm prevails among the troops and citizens of Santiago de Cuba.

LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Heraldo de Madrid says that the Government suppressed the chief part of the dispatch of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba (Gen. Linares) detailing the forces, means of defense, and provisions at his disposal. The impression in political and military circles is that important news is imminent from Santiago.

"It is generally expected that the Americans will attempt a bombardment of the first line of defenses at the mouth of Santiago Bay, simultaneously with landings to outflank the fortifications if silenced by the fire of the fleet. Then, if successful, they will move forward with the assistance of the insurgents for a decisive struggle at the second line of defense in the interior of the bay, where the Spanish fleet may be expected to co-operate with the defenders.

"The resistance is likely to be severe and prolonged. Indeed, the Spanish naval and military authorities are hopeful that Gen. Linares, with the garrison and the volunteers, recently considerably reinforced, may be able, backed by Admiral Cervera, to repel the Americans, who would then be in a precarious position on the most unhealthful part of the coast. Santiago is provisioned for several weeks, and the authorities have taken possession of all the stores. The submarine defenses of the bay are of a formidable character."

NO ESCAPE FOR CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In relation to the report that comes from Santiago to the effect that Cervera's squadron is giving signs of making a desperate dash out of the entrance of the harbor, the naval officials here say that Admiral Sampson undoubtedly has done everything that prudence could suggest to prevent the success of any such movement. The fact that he did not allow the transports to join his squadron, but kept them twenty miles off at sea, is proof positive that he did not purpose to subject them to possibilities of destruction at the hands of the Spanish torpedo boats should one or more of them manage to escape from the harbor over the wreck of the Merrimac.

As for the larger vessels—the Vizcaya, Oquendo, Colon, and Maria Teresa—the officials are confident that, notwithstanding the reports from Spanish sources that the Merrimac does not successfully blockade the channel, these vessels cannot emerge without blowing up the wreck. However, Sampson is taking no chances that can be avoided, and now that his fleet is so largely reinforced by the seventeen warships that made up the convoy which escorted the transports, it is scarcely possible, should the Spanish ships force the passage, that they could escape destruction at the hands of the American fleet.

ILLNESS IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The medical authorities here are anxious that the troops at Santiago should be landed at the earliest possible moment, and believe that to effect this the commanders would be justified in exposing the men to some considerable degree of risk from attack, rather than to continue their confinement on board the transports. The fact that the animals taken along have suffered heavy mortality is an indication that the troops cannot be very comfortable.

The appearance of typhoid fever among the soldiers, as reported from Santiago, is said at medical headquarters to be due not to conditions on the transports, but to bad water or food taken in Florida before the transports embarked. It is manifestly impossible, from a medical point of view, for typhoid fever to develop within the short space of time that the transports have been at sea, unless the germs were absorbed some time before the vessels left Tampa.

Torpedo Boats for Sampson's Fleet.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—Word has been received by Commodore Kautz of the naval station from the Navy Department to dispatch all the torpedo boats at the torpedo station at once to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and in pursuance of this order the McKee left at 4 o'clock this morning and the Morris during the afternoon. The Ewin and Talbot are hauled out at Crawly's shipyard and they will probably leave to-morrow.

MARINES NOT MUTILATED.

Surgeon General Van Reypen Learns that the Reports of Spanish Atrocities Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A letter has been received here by Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the hospital ship Solace, which the officials think disproves the report that the Spaniards mutilated the bodies of the marines who had been killed in the battle of Guantanamo Bay. The surgeon who wrote the letter had an opportunity to examine the dead as well as the wounded, and he writes to Dr. Van Reypen on the subject as follows:

"The wound of exit is an entirely different wound from that made by the Lee rifle. It is a very ugly opening, and it led some to suppose that the first dead had been mutilated. This is now believed to be an error."

The following resolution on this subject, introduced by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) was adopted to-day by the Senate:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to inform the Senate whether the bodies of the United States marines or sailors who were recently killed in battle at or near Santiago de Cuba were mutilated after death by the Spanish soldiers and to transmit to the Senate copies of the official correspondence and reports upon the subject of this inquiry."

MINES IN GUANTANAMO BAY.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 22.—The launches of the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Dolphin yesterday, by command of Commander McCalla, dragged the channel leading to the town of Caimanera and turned up seven contact mines, each containing 112 pounds of guncotton. The mines were exactly similar to those found some days since by the Texas and Marblehead, and every one had been hit by one of our boats on the occasion of the bombardment. Commander McCalla said the escape of the American warships was little short of providential.

The work of dragging out the mines, under charge of Lieut. Boughter of the Marblehead, Ensign Cole of the Dolphin, and Ensign Gherardi of the Marblehead, who directed the launches, was dangerous, and was very handsomely done by the young officers.

American Sailors from Jamaica.

The steamer Holstein, that arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, brought eight American sailors, whose fares had been paid by the United States Consul at that place. Arthur Parkinson, one of the men, had been one of the crew of the United States ship Saratoga, and had broken his leg in service. The other sailors had served on the dispatch boats Kanapha and E. E. Simpson.

Naval Recruits to Go to Tampa.

Two hundred naval recruits from the navy yard left on a train of seven cars at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Tampa. They are to be assigned to duty on the vessels in the fleets off Cuba.

B. Altman & Co.

Offer To-day, June 23d—SILK PETTICOATS of Changeable or Black Silk with deep flounce and trimmed with four ruffles, at $7.50

FOR COLORED VOLUNTEERS

A Thousand Afro-Americans Take Steps for Recognition.

BITTER AT GOVERNOR BLACK

T. McCants Stewart Tells of an Interview with Him—May Carry the Matter to the Polls—Committee to See President McKinley.

One of the largest mass meetings of colored citizens held in this city for years assembled last night in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-third Street, under the auspices of the Committee on Organization of Afro-American Volunteers. The object of the meeting was to make some expression in reference to the recent refusal of Gov. Black to accept a regiment of Afro-Americans for service in the present war with Spain.

Nearly 1,000 persons crowded into the building, including a detachment of about 200 men of the proposed regiment, which attended in a body, fully armed and equipped. The meeting, which was wildly patriotic, was presided over by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of The Age, a secular paper, and among the leaders in the proceedings were the pastors of nearly all the colored churches in the city and a number of colored lawyers and professional men. The object of the meeting was made known in the report of T. McCants Stewart, a well-known colored lawyer, Chairman of a committee which called upon Gov. Black about three weeks ago, asking that he authorize the formation of a National guard regiment of Afro-American volunteers.

For the past two or three months a former soldier in the United States Army has been enrolling Afro-Americans for service in the Spanish war at a hall at 451 Seventh Avenue, and a graduate of West Point, an officer in the United States Army, now on sick leave, has been drilling them every night. There have been over 400 men enrolled. Chairman Stewart, in making his report of the conference with Gov. Black, said:

"We called the Governor's attention to the fact that Afro-Americans had repeatedly shown their patriotism in times of war, and that a part of American history during the civil war was made by three New York regiments of Afro-Americans. We told him that, while regretting and opposing as a policy the separation of the races in organizations under the control of the State, yet desiring to make some response to the Nation's call for volunteers, but being unable to do so as citizens of New York because they are not a part of the National Guard, of the State, Afro-Americans desire to organize a regiment. We earnestly requested the Governor to designate a commitee of Afro-Americans to raise a regiment of Afro-Americans for service under the pending call of the President or to be subject to military duty under any further call for volunteers. We further requested that the Governor appoint Afro-Americans as officers of such regiments when qualified under the statutes.

Gov. Black's Reply.

"The Governor said in reply that under the policy of the President, which policy he did not approve, he was compelled to draw exclusively upon the National Guard in meeting the President's call for volunteers, and that the National Guard, as constituted, was more than sufficient to meet the calls so far made by the President. When the Governor's attention was called to the fact that no Afro-Americans were in the National Guard, and that when they apply for membership in the usual way they are refused, he admitted that it was an unfortunate situation.

"But when asked to exercise his undoubted discretion and enlarge the National Guard by organizing a regiment of Afro-Americans, he said that such a course would require an expenditure of at least two hundred thousand dollars, and that the people would condemn him for making the outlay when he had all the men he needed in the National Guard as at present constituted. He said, however, in an off-hand way that he would give the matter consideration.

"It is not the Governor's fault that we are not in the National Guard. We have had to agitate for equality of rights in public schools and in public accommodations. We must now agitate for representation in the National Guard, and the best public sentiment will sustain us. Massachusetts sent a mixed regiment to the front. Ohio sent a mixed battalion in command of Major Young, an Afro-American graduate of West Point, and the Governors of Southern States, like Virginia and North Carolina, have sent Afro-American volunteers with Afro-American officers to the President, and we understand he is trying to pursue a policy of exclusion against all Afro-Americans as commissioned officers. This meeting should be heard in Washington. A committee should go there, and tell the President that we oppose this un-American policy of his administration."

The report was vociferously applauded. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the committee, read a letter received yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, in which he stated that there was nothing in the laws of the State to prevent a colored citizen enlisting in the National Guard, and further stated that should the National Guard be increased, the Governor would give equal consideration to all citizens, no matter what their race or color. Dr. Henderson, in a lengthy address, frequently interrupted by applause, voiced the eagerness of the colored man to share in the honor and glory of the Nation's arms. But he contended they were being balked at every turn.

"The heart of the Afro-American class in this hour of war," said the speaker, "beats with true harmony with the heart of the American people as a whole, and we are determined to do our duty as citizens despite the obstacles that are placed in our way. We are just as anxious to die on the battlefield as our white brethren. New York City has at least one regiment that is not so anxious to go to the front as we. We will join the National Guard individually, if possible, but we want an Afro-American regiment to make history for the race. It is our right."

The Governor's Action Disliked.

Similar addresses were made by Bishop A. Walters of Jersey City, the Rev. P. B. Tompkins, pastor of St. James's Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Church; J. D. Carr, a lawyer, and James E. Garner. Some bitterness was shown over the refusal of the Governor to authorize the raising of a regiment of colored men, and threats were made to carry the question to the polls next Autumn. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A condition of affairs exists in the State of New York in which Afro-American citizens are not permitted to become a part of the organized military system of the State, either as individuals or organizations, and,

Whereas, The Afro-American citizens of New York have been informed by Gov. Black that he is powerless to remedy the existing condition, because his hands are tied by the War Department at Washington, despite the fact that the laws of the State, over which the War Department has no jurisdiction whatever, place the whole in the hands of the Governor, be it

Resolved, That this meeting deplores the refusal of Gov. Black to afford relief to the Afro-American citizens of New York upon the untenable ground that he is controlled by the War Department on the one hand, and that the taxpayers of the State would not justify him in making the expenditure necessary to furnish the desired relief on the other, when the taxpayers have placed the matter in his discretion and have never required a close-fisted parsimony in defraying the expense of furnishing troops for the common defense, and would in no wise do so when a flagrant injustice was possible to be done a large and patriotic section of the tax-paying citizenship of the State. Be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Organization is hereby authorized to present the matter herein referred to to the President of the United States and to express to him our disapproval of certain features of his policy of administration in discriminating against Afro-Americans as officers of the army.

A committee was appointed to go at once to Washington and present the matter to the President.

FREDERICK KOPPER TO SERVE.

Ex-Colonel of the Seventy-first Enlists as a Lieutenant.

Frederick Kopper, who has accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he was Colonel from July, 1887, to January, 1892, yesterday received the congratulations of his friends on his appointment. He expressed himself as anxious to go to the front, and said that since he has been out of harness he has felt gloomy and morose.

Col. Kopper served for twenty-one years and four months in the Seventh Regiment, and was afterward made Colonel of the Seventy-first. When hostilities began, his son, Frederick Kopper, Jr., became a private in Company E, and Col. Kopper has been busy for the last few days assisting Capt. Stoddard of Company E in recruiting the company.

Lieut. Kopper will go out with Company M. His two daughters, Misses Minna and E. Caroline Kopper, have joined the Red Cross, so that now the members of the family are all engaged in some way or other in the war.

U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

More Men from This City, Boston, and Philadelphia Leave for Peekskill.

A third detachment of forty men from this city for the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, with sixty men from Boston and Philadelphia, accompanied by one officer, left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon for the camp at Peekskill, where they will join the 100 men already encamped there. Detachments will now leave every day until the battalion being recruited here is completed. Recruits from other Eastern points and Norfolk are expected to-morrow.

Examinations were going on yesterday at 835 Broadway, and many men presented themselves. It is expected that the regiment will be completed this week.

William B. Parsons has arrived at the camp and assumed the duties of Commissary and Post Quartermaster. New tents have been put up for the accommodation of the men.

AMBULANCE SOCIETY MEETING.

Requisition for $12,000 Worth of Supplies for the Red Cross.

The Executive Committee of the First ..ew York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. S. Cowles, the President, 689 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Charles F. Roe was present and gave a talk on practical matters.

As the committee decided last week to reserve the right to divert any of its funds from the purchase of ambulances to getting supplies not procured by other Red Cross auxiliaries, the Red Cross Society sent a requisition to the committee for articles the aggregate cost of which is estimated at $12,000.

The list includes fittings for launches, medical supplies, bandages, &c.; condensed milk, soups, three ambulances, with harness, &c.; eighteen uniforms, twelve Chadwick carriers, fifty regulation army canvas stretchers, and the providing Red Cross stations for supplies at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Camp Alger with delicacies. The Ambulance Society will endeavor to secure these things from the public. They are anxious to have an auxiliary formed to collect money for supplying the food and delicacies necessary to hospitals.

The Orange Auxiliary of the society reported that it had collected $2,092. The total amount of contributions in all lines received since June 14 is $3,235. Among the contributors are Daniel Catlin, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Mabel Bonner, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. S. A. Hamemeyer, Jr., W. D. McCracken, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Miles Standish, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Miss Estelle Valentine.

COMPLAINTS FROM SOLDIERS.

Men at Chickamauga Also Express Thanks for Assistance.

Several letters from soldiers in camp at Chickamauga were received yesterday at the headquarters of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, all expressing gratitude for assistance extended to the families of the writers, thanking the association for kindly advice and complaining bitterly of the laxity of the State authorities in failing to pay the men the amounts due them.

One letter, a sample of some thirty or forty received, was from a private in the Twelfth Regiment. It was dated Camp Thomas, June 20, and read as follows:

"I don't know how to thank you for the assistance you are willing to give my family with my help, as I know the money I get from the Government will hardly keep them together. I know they must be in need of help, as I am away from them since May 2, and they are dependent on me—my wife and child and young brother. I thought I would be able to send money to my wife by this time, but have not received as much as one cent of pay for the time we were at Peekskill, and we have given up thinking about it. As soon as I get my pay I will be only too glad to send it to the loved ones at home. As for the canteen, I do not patronize it except for tobacco, soap, lemons, and writing material.

Another letter, from a private in the Ninth, says: "I do not patronize the canteen; it could not be done very well if I wanted to, as the regimental officers do not allow more than 10 cents a day in checks to be drawn for the canteen. I take two checks a week, with which I buy two packages of tobacco."

Red Cross Dispatch Boat.

The yacht Admiral, rechristened the Red Cross, arrived in this city yesterday, and is now at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn. She came from Providence, and will be fitted out as a dispatch boat for the Red Cross Society. She will probably sail Monday for Key West.

PURCHASES FOR THE ARMY.

Paper Air Cushions to be Used on the Relief.

Major George H. Torney has purchased for use in the army hospital ship Relief 110 dozen paper air cushions and pillows. These cushions are of Japanese manufacture, and are said to be more durable and flexible than those made of rubber. The Relief will carry supplies for the establishment of field hospitals on the Cuban coast.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday awarded contracts for several thousand pairs of socks, several thousand tents, and $15,000 worth of tools for the army.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States; it is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States. The temperature is lower in Southern New England; it is higher in the upper lake region, the Ohio and the Mississippi Valleys. Thunderstorms have occurred on the North Atlantic Coast and showers are reported occasionally in the Gulf States, the Missouri Valley, and the Southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Threatening weather with occasional showers is indicated for New England and the North Atlantic Coast. The weather will be generally fair in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	58	57	59
6 A. M.	58	54	62
9 A. M.	67	64	66
12 M.	70	69	74
4 P. M.	73	68	72
6 P. M.	70	62	66
9 P. M.	68	57	60
12 P. M.	62	56	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures y

ARMY'S MOVING EXPENSES

Representative Todd's Attack on Transportation Answered by the Quartermaster General.

LARGE SURPLUS PROVIDED FOR

The Deficiency Bill Contains an Item of $53,000,000 — Provision Made for Emergencies When Men Must Be Hurried Forward.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Charges of extravagance in the appropriations asked by the Quartermaster General's Department for army transportation, made by Representative Albert M. Todd of Michigan, have attracted some attention at the War Department.

In the course of a speech delivered on Monday in the House, Mr. Todd pointed out that of the $91,950,000 appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department for the ensuing six months in the Deficiency bill $53,000,000 is for transportation. This, he showed, is four times the amount appropriated for regular supplies for the army, which is but $11,500,000, and it is more than the sum required for the pay of the entire army, which is $45,271,831.18. Estimating 275,000 men in the service, allowing 20,000 miles of inland travel to each, and calculating the cost of sea transportation according to the figures furnished by the War Department, Mr. Todd submitted the following as a liberal estimate of the cost of both inland and marine transportation for the six months from July 1, 1898:

Inland transportation, $8,250,000; cavalry horses and pack mules, $900,000; food, subsistence, and equipage, $2,750,000; total, inland transportation, $11,900,000; total marine transportation, $4,686,300; total land and marine transportation, $16,586,300. Mr. Todd wanted to know what was to be done with the difference between this sum, which represented all he thought the transportation of the army ought to cost, and the more than fifty millions called for by the estimates submitted by the Quartermaster General. The disproportion between the pay the enlisted men of the army receive and the amount paid to the railroads was, Mr. Todd thought, entirely too great. He expressed the belief that the amount named in the bill for army transportation for the next six months was "greatly in excess of all possible requirements, if properly administered," and he offered an amendment reducing the amount from $44,000,000 to $20,000,000. This amendment was not adopted.

When Quartermaster General Ludington's attention was called to these statements, he said that the sum named in the bill was an estimate, pure and simple, and made large on purpose, in order to avoid the possibility of the army's being hampered through lack of funds for moving it.

"We calculated what we thought it likely we would need on very liberal estimates," he said, "and then added a good round sum to that to provide for contingencies. It would manifestly be unwise to take any risk of a shortage in the transportation appropriation, since an army that cannot be moved is very likely to be a useless army. There is no telling with any degree of accuracy what will be needed for this purpose.

"We cannot know how many men are going to be in service or how many times or how far they are going to be moved. Besides, there are numberless small items which are charged up against transportation which a layman would not count under that head. For instance, every well that is dug in camp and every gallon of water bought for the transports is charged to the transportation account. Then there is coal for the fleets of transports and scores of similar items that Mr. Todd naturally enough has not taken into consideration in his estimates. With all these elements of uncertainty entering into the problem, we went on the idea that it would be better to have too much money appropriated than not enough. Only what is needed will be spent, so that the size of the estimate need not frighten any one."

It is understood that the estimates for army transportation were drawn on an avowedly liberal scale on the suggestion of Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who suggested to the Quartermaster General that he make the figures big so as to provide against deficiencies.

CAMP CUBA LIBRE PRAISED.

Less than One Per Cent. of the Rank and File in Hospitals.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 22.—It may be comfort to some Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi mothers to know that their sons serving here in Camp Cuba Libre as members of the Seventh Army Corps, United States Volunteers, seem less likely to be sick than if they were at home, and are not in any sense suffering hardships.

A correspondent has talked with fully two score of privates, representing all the regiments. Not one complained. Then he saw a number of officers, who expressed decided satisfaction at their surroundings and supplies. Chief Surgeon Maus took the correspondent to the division hospitals, pointing out with gratification that the inmates there numbered less than 1 per cent. of the total rank and file. Dr. Maus, who is of the regular army, and has no local prejudices, said the camp is ideal, the water supply perfect, both as to quantity and quality, and the climate actually salubrious.

General Lee is well pleased, not only with the camp and its condition, but with the discipline of the troops. Prominent citizens point out that the men and officers have behaved in such exemplary fashion that they have earned the approbation of all the residents. Not a single case of brawling or insubordination is reported.

There is room for a full corps of twenty-seven regiments in the present camp and available ground adjoining, and the place is easily accessible by rail.

MAJOR LORRIGAN HAS RESIGNED.

It Is Said His Business in New York Caused It.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 22.—Major Lorrigan, commanding the First Battalion of the Ninth New York, has resigned. It is said that Major Lorrigan resigned on account of his business interests at New York. It is not known who will succeed him. Col. Greene will recommend the appointment of a successor after Major Lorrigan's resignation has been accepted by the War Department.

Much surprise was manifested last night among officers at the Ninth Regiment Armory, when it was learned that Major Lorrigan had resigned. Major Lorrigan hesitated a long time at Peekskill before enlisting, and when he did so it was thought that he had satisfactorily arranged his business affairs. It was known when Col. Seward resigned that Major Lorrigan did not favor the succession of Col. Greene, but it was said last night that this would not have induced the Major to resign.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major THOMAS H. BARRY, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.

Judge Advocate, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major ENOCH H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate United States Army.

Chief Engineer, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—First Lieut. C. L. POTTER, Corps of Engineers United States Army.

Inspector General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Department United States Army.

Engineer Officer, with rank of Major—CHARLES P. ALLISON of Tennessee, (nomination of Charles Allison withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—OSCAR C. GUESSAZ, Texas, (nomination of Oscar Guessaz withdrawn;) WALTER ALLEN, Colorado, (nomination of Walter Allen of Mississippi withdrawn;) WILLIAM M. COULTING, Virginia, (nomination of William L. Cowling of Virginia withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES GREENUP BOYD of Texas.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: First Lieutenant—HARRY P. GAMBLE, First Sergeant Second Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieutenant—HENRY B. ALLEN of Nebraska.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—WALTER K. WHEATLEY, Georgia; Second Lieutenant—CAMPBELL KING, Georgia.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captains—ALBERT A. FRANZHEIM, West Virginia; ADAM C. CARSON, Virginia; NEIL P. LEARY, Maryland; First Lieutenant—FREDERICK R. HUSEMAN, West Virginia.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Majors—HERMAN D. MONEY and JAMES M. TIDDELL, Mississippi.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Chaplain—JOHN T. PHILLIPS, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—ALBERT W. LILIENTHAL, New York.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—EUSTACE J. SHEARMAN, Louisiana; Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOHN F. DUNSHIRE, Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES L. WITHROW, New York; Major—WALTER B. BAKER, Mississippi; First Lieutenant—JAMES S. SMITH, Georgia; Second Lieutenant—JOSEPH S. McCLURE, South Carolina; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenants—GEORGE N. STONEY, Georgia, and JOHN C. DYSART, Texas.

Volunteer Signal Corps: First Lieutenant—FRANK H. BAILEY, First-Class Sergeant, Volunteer Signal Corps; (nomination of F. O. Bailey withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: Chaplain—J. WARNER TOBES, Rhode Island.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: First Lieutenant—TOWNSEND LAWRENCE, New York.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: Majors—First Lieut. HENRY C. DAVIS, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. WILLOUGHBY WALKE, Seventh United States Artillery.

First Lieutenant—CHARLES H. HAMILTON, Minnesota.

Second Lieutenant—DESHA BRECKINRIDGE, Kentucky.

ILL-FED TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Nothing Yet Done to Relieve the Condition of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The life of the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers is by no means improving, and certainly Uncle Sam is neglecting these soldier boys in a very remarkable manner. No pay, no new uniforms, worn-out shoes, and poor food appear to be well founded causes of their grievances. The food is anything but sufficient, and for the lack of experienced cooks much of the food the Government provides has to be thrown away.

For breakfast this morning the messes were served with green coffee, without sugar or milk, and bread.

Then came company and skirmish drills. The latter drill was recently suspended on account of the frightful condition of the men's shoes, which have not been improved any by the constant use. Had the Government paid the men, matters would be in a much better shape for the comfort of these young soldiers, who are now to be seen daily upon Newport's streets. A well-known society woman on Tuesday saw the condition of the shoes these soldiers were wearing, and had them "shod" at an establishment on Thames Street.

When these men were being fitted they were found to be without stockings. These necessaries were also supplied by the woman in question. To-day those of the men who visited Newport were taken into various restaurants by the citizens and provided with substantial meals. Pitiful tales were told by the men, and all their stories agreed perfectly.

Lieut. Harts Known in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—Information was received in Louisville to-day that Lieut. William W. Harts, United States Army, who was injured by a premature explosion of dynamite while working on the defenses near Jacksonville, Fla., has been left deaf and blind from the shock. He is now in the Marine Hospital at Jacksonville.

Lieut. Harts is in the Engineer Department, and for several years prior to the breaking out of the war was stationed at Louisville, being engaged on the Kentucky River work. He was a popular society and club man of Louisville.

More Troops Reach Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 22.—Three more detachments of recruits arrived in camp to-day. Seventy men came from Newark for the First Regiment, twenty-four additional recruits for Company A, Third Regiment, arrived from Asbury Park, and twenty came from Camden for the Third Regiment. This morning Surgeons Keefe and Schlichter examined fifty men, of whom sixteen were rejected.

Capt. William Buttler mustered in fifty-six men to-day.

Governors May Appoint Officers.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Gov. Stephens has won his point that he has the right to name the officers of Missouri regiments. It was announced to-day that he would name in a few days the officers for the new companies which will compose the Sixth Regiment of Missouri. The fight has been a bitter one, and several of the Governor's appointments have been so treated that they have resigned, and aside from this there has been a conflict with the Government, it being alleged that the Governor could not appoint permanent officers of the companies.

REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS READY.

Major Richard Henry Savage Is in Command of a Battalion.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Col. Willard Young's Second Volunteer Regiment of Engineers will be mobilized at Fort Sheridan, two companies coming from Cincinnati, two from Chicago, and one from each of the following cities: St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, and Springfield.

Major Edward C. Pinckard of Chicago is in command of the First Battalion, comprising the two home companies and those from Omaha and St. Paul, while the Second Battalion, consisting of the other four companies, is under the command of Major Richard Henry Savage, a West Pointer, who also has earned distinction as an author.

Major Savage is a New Yorker. He resigned from the regular army about ten years ago and served in the Egyptian campaign and one or two Continental armies. Per occupants of Fort Sheridan by the regiment of Engineers under Col. Young is for the purpose of having them acquire proficiency in infantry drill. It is believed that the Second will be in readiness to precede the army to Puerto Rico.

THE NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Yachts Stranger and Eugenia Leave Dry Dock.

The steam yachts Stranger and Eugenia were floated out of Dry Dock No. 2 at the navy yard yesterday morning, and the Sylvia was put in their place. These yachts are being prepared for service in Cuban waters, and have been protected with armor plating.

There are several yachts in the yard that are not commissioned yet, among them being the Huntress, Elfrida, and Kanawha, in addition to those already mentioned. They are all to be protected with steel plating and have guns mounted on their decks. The yacht Shearwater is at the Crescent Shipbuilding Yard, at Elizabethport, N. J., and will be taken to the navy yard as soon as alterations being made are completed.

One of the two new boilers made for the cruiser Atlanta has been placed in position on board that vessel. The other boiler will be put on board to-day. It is expected that she will be floated out of Dry Dock No. 1 this week.

The torpedo boat McKee arrived at the yard in the afternoon from Newport, where she has been fitting out during the last few weeks.

The steam yacht Enquirer, in command of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, who was commander of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, was put in commission in the afternoon.

The United States steamer Catania, chartered by the Government from the Tweedie Trading Company for use as a transport, dropped down from the navy yard yesterday and anchored off Clifton, S. I., at 12:33 P. M. Shortly after 5 o'clock she weighed anchor and passed out Quarantine at 5:30 P. M., clearing Sandy Hook Bar at 7:35 P. M.

Court-Martial of U. S. G. White.

The court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White on charges arising from the construction of the timber dock in the yard was begun at 1 o'clock yesterday in Building No. 7. The court is composed of Commodore Rush Wallace, (retired,) Commodore H. D. Rebeson, Medical Director H. M. Wells, (retired,) Capt. T. F. Kane, (retired,) Commanders E. T. Strong, Samuel Belden, (retired,) H. N. Manning, Harry Knox, and F. M. Wise. First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, is Judge Advocate. After organizing, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the charges and specifications will be read, and then the trial will proceed.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Capt. Lyon Takes 235 Men South for the Eighth Regiment.

THE 109TH MUSTERED IN

Increased Dissatisfaction in the Seventh—Officers of the Twenty-third Offer a Battalion to the One Hundred and Fourteenth.

Capt. Theodore Lyon of the Eighth Regiment, in command of 235 recruits, left for Chickamauga yesterday morning, where the enlisted men will be mustered into the Eighth Regiment, now in camp there. Some of the women friends and relatives of the men made another scene at the armory when the recruits took up the march to the elevated station.

Previous experience had warned Capt. Lyon not to admit women to the armory on this occasion, and the farewells were not attended with such violent outbreaks as formerly. The men, unequipped and unarmed, marched to the Eighty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, where a special train was taken for the Battery. There a Baltimore and Ohio Annex boat conveyed the men to Jersey City, where they took the 9 o'clock train South.

The 109th Sworn In.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was sworn into the service of the State last night by Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark and Major Robert T. Varnum of the First Brigade staff. Eight companies, comprising 642 men and 16 officers, took the oath, the men comparing favorably with any of the other provisional regiments now in service.

Among those who were interested spectators of the ceremony was Brevet Brig. Gen. Seward, formerly Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, attended by Surgeon Major Thompson and Quartermaster Pratt, all of whom were at Peekskill with the regiment, but did not volunteer for service.

The following officers for the various companies have been selected and were sworn in:

COMPANY A—First Lieut. Samuel B. Slagle, Second Lieut. Michael F. Welch.
COMPANY B—First Lieut. Eugene M. Francis.
COMPANY D—First Lieut. Arthur Poillon.
COMPANY E—Second Lieut. Ephraim Japha.
COMPANY F—First Lieut. Charles W. Silvee, Second Lieut. Harold B. Christensen.
COMPANY G—First Lieut. Valentine Marsh, Second Lieut. Frank D. Laughlin.
COMPANY A—First Lieut. Thomas W. Lyons, Second Lieut. Michael J. Murphy.
COMPANY K—First Lieut. Alfred J. McGrath, Second Lieut. Frank M. Paret.
Regimental Adjutant Henry Paret.

Major Japha, who is in command, told the members of each company after they were mustered in, to report at 10 o'clock this morning if they desired to volunteer for service with the Ninth Regiment, when Capts. Morris and Timpson will be on hand to get 300 men. Recruiting is going rapidly forward in the One Hundred and Ninth and Major Japha hopes to have all the companies complete in a few weeks.

The Other Regiments.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second is rapidly getting into shape for the muster in on July 5. Last night Lieut. Col. Camp ordered the officers to have their companies ready to be sworn in at that time. Twelve men were yesterday sent to Fort Schuyler by Lieut. Col. Thurston to fill up the ranks of the Twenty-second Regiment there.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory Lieut. Burkard was still hard at work at recruiting. Thirty-one men were sent to Chickamauga yesterday, and fifty more will go to-day.

Capt. Stoddard, who is recruiting for the Seventy-first Regiment, now in Cuba, had an unpleasant experience with the family of one of his men yesterday. Mortimer A. Sachs, a young lawyer at 335 Broadway, was among the first to enlist when Capt. Stoddard came here, in spite of the fact that he had promised his father he would not do so.

Yesterday the Sachs family went to the armory, and Mrs. Sachs tearfully told of her son's many physical inperfections. She said he was ill, and vowed he should not go to war. Sachs is over twenty-one years old, and Capt. Stoddard told the woman that as her son passed the physical examination nothing could be done. The mother and her daughters wept afresh, and said they would stay in the armory until their boy was released, but they were persuaded to change their determination. Sachs is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and his father says his legal practice will be destroyed if he is away two years.

Matters were at a standstill in the Seventh Regiment last night. Neither Col. Appleton nor any of the officers appeared, but there were several men about who said they would leave the regiment as soon as the second call for volunteers was issued by the Governor. The feeling against Col. Appleton and the officers who advised against volunteering is growing among the men, and many of them say that if they can bring influence enough to bear they will bring matters to a crisis as soon as the opportunity presents itself. At all events, it is certain that there will be many resignations or transfers from the regiment in the near future.

Trouble in the Twenty-third.

Things are beginning to assume a dangerous aspect for the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. Since the Governor made his statement that the Twenty-third would not be asked to volunteer, the men have been discouraged, and the first step in what may be the breaking up of the regiment occurred on Tuesday night, when Major David K. Case and Capt. Charles Todd of the Twenty-third visited Col. Britton, who is recruiting the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. They offered a battalion of four companies of the Twenty-third to him. Col. Britton said he would consider the matter and give a definite answer this week.

Members of the Twenty-third have been going over to the One Hundred and Fourteenth for a long time, and a large majority of the line officers of the new regiment are former members of the Twenty-third. This desertion of the Twenty-third by four entire companies, if he said, may prove to be the beginning of a stampede, which will disrupt Brooklyn's crack regiment.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith last night reviewed the battalion of 205 men recruited by Senator Ford in the Berkeley School armory. The men were drilled in setting up exercises and marching, and made a good showing. Should Senator Ford not succeed in having his battalion called out, he will offer it to the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.

Two Batteries Start South.

Batteries H of the Seventh Artillery and D of the Fifth Artillery met at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning and started on a special train of eleven cars for Tampa, Fla. Battery H came on the Fall River Line steamer Priscilla from Fort Adams at Newport, R. I. Battery D arrived from Fort Slocum.

TRAINING SHIP'S CRUISE.

The Alliance Will Not Leave Long Island Sound with Apprentices.

NEWPORT, June 22.—About July 1, the draft of naval apprentices from the training station will be sent on board the training ship Alliance, for their regular Summer cruise, and this time quite a change in the original programme will be made.

Instead of the cruise being abroad or in the southern waters, the cruise will be in Long Island Sound, with shore outside trips for target practice and drills.

As fast as the apprentices become proficient in their work they will be sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for general service, and their places on the Alliance filled by the apprentices at the training station.

THE VULCAN LEAVES BOSTON.

Repair Steamer Sails Southward in Convoy of the San Francisco.

BOSTON, June 22.—The United States repair steamer Vulcan, Lieut. Commander Ira Harris, sailed from the navy yard this afternoon for Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

The cruiser San Francisco will follow the Vulcan and keep her in sight until she reaches Fort Monroe, Va., where the Harvard and the Newark are waiting to act as her convoys.

The Vulcan is the only repair ship in the world which is capable of building every part of a man of war, except the heavy guns.

GEN. BLANCO IS CAUTIOUS.

Hobson's Exchange Refused and Our Ships Warned Off Havana for Fear of Giving Information.

HAVANA, June 22.—Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time, the Captain General says that he cannot allow the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the other members of the party who sailed the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that the Lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prudence, the Captain General says, would forbid that these men now be given their liberty as proposed by the United States.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it would be made impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Inasmuch as the story is reiterated that the Government has served notice on the Spanish authorities that Cervera will be held personally responsible for the safety of Hobson and his men, it is declared positively that no such notice has been sent from Washington. It is, of course possible that Admiral Sampson has taken some such step, but it scarcely is believed here that he has found it necessary to do so.

The opinion prevails at the Navy Department that Blanco's refusal to exchange Hobson is solely because he has full opportunity during his detention in the Spanish lines to observe the character of the defenses and to gather other military information that might be disastrous to the Spanish if disclosed to the American naval and military commanders. In such case there would be some reason for the present attitude of Captain General Blanco in refusing to make the exchange at this time, but this reason would disappear upon the capture of Santiago, and there would be no longer a pretext for the refusal to exchange Hobson and his men.

SENATE'S CONCERN FOR HOBSON.

Information Asked Regarding the Merrimac Crew's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked immediate consideration of the following resolution, and it was agreed to:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to inform the Senate whether Lieut. Hobson and those who were captured with him have been or are confined by the Spanish authorities within the line of fire of the guns of the United States fleet, and, if so, at what place or places they are or have been so confined; also to inform the Senate what efforts have been made to effect the exchange of such prisoners and with what results; also, to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence or reports upon the subjects of this inquiry."

NON-COMBATANT PRISONERS FREE.

The Spanish Government Will Take Them Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Attorney General has decided to surrender to the Ambassadors of France and Germany, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the non-combatants and crews of the prize merchant vessels captured by ships of our navy since the declaration of war. The Department of Justice having no means of feeding these prisoners, turned them over to the War Department, but Secretary Alger has now declined to continue the arrangement.

The representatives of Spain here were communicated with and their consent secured to receive the prisoners and ship them back to Spain. The only thing now to be done is to secure the names of the prisoners to be surrendered, and a telegram has been sent to the United States Attorney having charge of the cases to supply them at once, with a view to their immediate deportation at the expense of the Spanish Government.

JIMINEZ NOT A SPY.

Prize Ship Prisoner at Fort Monroe Being Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An inquiry instigated by the War Department has developed the fact that the Spaniard, T. J. Jiminez, taken on board one of the prize ships and for a time believed to be a spy, is innocent so far as that charge is concerned.

The man is now at Fort Monroe, and the officials are inquiring into reports that at the time of his arrest he was in the military service of Spain, in which case he will be held as a prisoner of war.

A PILOT BOAT FIRED ON.

A Fort Hancock Gun Prevents a Violation of the Harbor Regulations.

Pilot Boat No. 8 tried to get out of the harbor before daybreak yesterday morning in spite of the regulations prohibiting vessels from the ship channel until after 4 o'clock.

When off the North Beacon the searchlight from Fort Hancock exposed the vessel and then a shot was fired from the fort across her bow, which caused the boat to stop.

The shot dropped in the water uncomfortably near the pilot boat and gave those on board a severe scare. The boat anchored until the harbor was opened for traffic.

LONG BESTOWS PRAISE.

He Says the Navy's Bureau Chiefs Are Entitled to Much of the Credit for Its Success.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day, speaking of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department, said that, in justice, it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war had necessitated a vast amount of special preparation and a large increase of vessels and naval force.

The Secretary added: "I notice that sometimes I get a word of praise and sometimes Mr. Roosevelt, who was my Assistant Secretary, and who certainly deserved it, as does his successor. But let me tell you that there are men entitled to special gratitude and recognition who never will get half the praise they deserve. These are the chiefs of the various naval bureaus. They have borne the real burden of preparation. When war became imminent they were given large power, and were told they would be held responsible for having the work of their bureaus done properly and efficiently. That work they have discharged with the utmost ability, efficiency, thoroughness, and success. There has been no question of supply of provisions, of coal, of ammunition and ordnance, and munitions of war, of clothing and food, of details of officers and men, of hospital stores and outfit, of the construction and repair of ships, and of steam engineering supplies.

"It is one of the misfortunes of every great era like this that many of the men who do the work and bear the burden are rarely mentioned, and never get the credit which belongs to them. If I can do anything to secure these men just appreciation I want to do it. They are all experts and men of experience in their various lines. It is pretty hard, too, for some of them who know that the glories of war are won not in bureaus, but at the front in battle. They have sometimes pleaded hard, and it has not been easy either for the department to refuse their requests for active service or for them to accept the necessity of remaining where they are. I hope you will say a good word for them. Few know the extent of what they have undertaken and done or their high professional competency, spirit, and standard."

REVENUE CUTTER ALGONQUIN.

Having Left Cleveland, She Will Go to the Atlantic Coast.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The new United States revenue cutter Algonquin left the Globe Shipyards to-day bound for Ogdensburg, where she will be cut in two and taken through the canals to the Atlantic Coast. A number of Navy Department officials and representatives of the Globe Iron Company were on board the new vessel when she departed.

When the two halves of the Algonquin reach Montreal they will be put together. On the sea coast the cutter will be formally transferred to the Navy Department.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY TO US

Count Cassini, the New Ambassador, Brings a Message of the Heartiest Good-Will.

ABOUT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

British Possession of the Philippines Seems Undesirable to Russia—Not Disposed to Oppose the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The new Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, will be formally received by President McKinley within a day or two. The coming of the Ambassador at this time, when Europe is keenly alert to the progress of the war, excites more than ordinary interest, for it is known that he brings a message of the heartiest good-will on the part of the Russian Government, and one making it quite evident that the long existing friendship between Russia and the United States will not be shaken by the events of the war.

The Count comes from a distinguished family, and his diplomatic services have made him an influential factor in Government circles at St. Petersburg. His last post was at Peking, where he was in charge through the serious complication of Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau, England's of Wei-Hai-Wei, and Russia's securing that strongest of all ports on the China Sea, Port Arthur, with its overland outlet for the trans-Siberian Railway. Count Cassini is a linguist, speaking seven languages, including Chinese and other Oriental tongues, and in anticipation of his Washington service he is fast adding English to the list.

When seen at the Russian Embassy, the Ambassador expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity of renewing at this juncture the cordial sentiments which have so long existed in Russia toward the United States. He said he was authorized to give this sentiment the fullest and most positive expression. The sympathies between the two countries have become traditional, he said, and at no time was the feeling more hearty than at present.

When Count Cassini was asked if the Russian people and press shared this feeling of the Russian Government, and fervently that the people thoroughly shared in it. As to the press, however, he said that its power for good had not been developed in Russia, and there was no established press reflecting the views of the Government and serving as a powerful exponent of public opinion. One Russian newspaper, having a Jewish editor, has published an article somewhat unfavorable to the United States, which the Ambassador understood had received rather serious attention in this country as an evidence that Russia was not entirely friendly. But this paper, Count Cassini said, expressed only the views of its editor, and was without standing with the Government, or authority to express its views. As a matter of fact, the publication was directly contrary to the attitude of Russia toward the United States. As showing how little the Russian press voiced the sentiments of the Russian Government, the Ambassador said that despite the occasional warm relations between Russia and France some of these publications frequently asserted that France and Russia were at serious odds.

Count Cassini was asked whether Russia looked with apprehension upon the American occupation of the Philippine Islands. He replied that Russia was naturally deeply concerned in any movement affecting the great problem of the Far East. The Philippines were, to some extent, a part, or an outpost, of the Far East, and who was to control them, if they passed out of the control of Spain, was of interest and importance to Russia. But, so far as Russia herself was concerned, Count Cassini said that her sphere of activity was confined to the Far East proper, and not to the Philippines and other outlying islands, which could have only an indirect and remote influence in the development of the Far East. In response to an inquiry as to whether Russia was likely, alone or with other powers, to look with disfavor upon the control of the Philippines by the United States, the Ambassador said that he did not apprehend any change in the present good relations between the United States and Russia. He added, however, that it seemed to be quite undesirable that the possession of the Philippines should pass into the hands of England, as that would seriously disturb the equilibrium in the Far East.

LATIN ANTI-AMERICAN UNION.

A Yarn from Madrid Says South American States Will Prepare to Resist Aggression.

LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Reliable information has been received in diplomatic circles here from South America that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference of all South and Central American republics to consider the advisability of adopting defensive measures against future aggression by the United States.

"The Hispano-American republics see danger in the prospect that the moment the United States has effected its purpose in Cuba it will seek to extend its influence and authority over the Spanish-speaking republics. In countries so subject to revolutionary outbreaks it would be an easy task for the United States to foment insurrectionary movements—as the Spaniards claim has been done in Cuba—with the object of finally intervening and absorbing these States individually or placing them under its protection.

"The Latin republics are firmly resolved to resist. Hence the conference, the deliberations of which will be conducted in secret. The conference will not meet until after the conclusion of the present war. The Latin republics wish to see how the Americans will treat their Cuban protégés and also whether they will extend their operations to Puerto Rico, a territorial sphere which, it is contended, should be kept apart from the Cuban question, as the Puerto Ricans seem satisfied with Spanish rule.

"Should the doings of the Americans in Cuba and Puerto Rico confirm the belief that they wish first to control and ultimately to dominate the American continent, the whole of the South and Central American republics will form themselves into a federation, agreeing to make common cause with any one of them which may come into conflict with the United States.

"I have reason to believe that should the Hispano-American league become a reality, the next step would be the conclusion of an agreement binding each of its units to keep up a certain military and naval force. Thus the league would be able to dispose of the confederated army and navy in case of conflict with the United States. No doubt is entertained that Spain will take a lively interest in the scheme.

"It is even considered likely that she may enter the league, contributing the weight of her army and navy. How far the project will be realized it is impossible to say. The rivalry of Chile and Argentina for supremacy in South America may hinder its accomplishment. It is now known that, to a certain extent, this rivalry prevented Chile from selling warships to Spain."

WORK FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women announced yesterday that there was no doubt that all needy families in this city of men at the front would be cared for, there being ample funds for the present, and prospect of sufficient help in the future. "Our treasury," said she, "has a number of thousands of dollars to its credit now, and we have cared for every single deserving case that has been brought to our notice. All such families will receive their necessary provisions week by week.

"We are working, of course, in conjunction with the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and the work is going on most satisfactorily. They turn over certain cases to us after a preliminary investigation, and we make a second investigation and look out for them. We have a competent corps of paid assistants, and the work is so systematized now that it is impossible to cheat the Commissioner a penny's worth.

"We have virtually had to stick pins into some of the employers who promised to pay the wages of their employes while the latter were at the front in order to keep them to their word. They have been shamed into it, however."

CORBIN WILL NOT COMMAND.

Report that the Adjutant General Will Succeed Gen. Miles as the Army's Head Discredited.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been referred to several times recently as having so greatly excited the admiration and confidence of the President that he was likely soon to be placed in command of the army to succeed Gen. Miles. The reports intended to support this story dwelt upon the fact that the burden of managing the army had fallen upon Gen. Corbin, and that his services seemed to be so comprehensive as to suggest the desirability of dispensing with those of the Major General in command.

These reports are all discredited by Gen. Corbin, to whom they gave great annoyance, as his relations with the Commanding General are close and necessarily confidential. While there is no doubt that the President appreciates the services of Gen. Corbin, it is not considered at all likely that if occasion arose for securing a new commander of the army, which there is not, that Gen. Corbin would be the man. He is now at the head of a department of the service toward which he has been growing for many years. It is congenial to him, and he is as contented as any active officer who has seen service in the field and is not without ambition to see more, can be in a place that is honorable, if it does not offer opportunity for distinction in soldier exploits.

Gen. Corbin has many friends in and out of the army, and some of them, observing that promotion was being offered to staff officers who do not have commands have hoped that he might be made a Major General. This would give him increased pay and allowance, but it would not make it more likely that he would be raised above Major Gens. Brooke, Merritt, and the others, in case of the death, disability, or removal otherwise of the present commanding officer of the army.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The field agents of the Red Cross Society have been instructed to purchase whatever is necessary for the comfort of the soldiers in the camps. For this purpose $1,000 each has been sent to Dr. Gill at Chickamauga, Rev. Alexander Kent, Jacksonville, and B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C. The articles purchased must be approved by the Surgeon of the camp. In addition to this requisitions for supplies are being sent from here.

The contributions received at the headquarters of the Red Cross Executive Committee, 320 Broadway, yesterday, were as follows: "W. J. S.," $50; Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, 165 Madison Avenue, $25; George Batten & Co., 38 Park Row, $10; Dr. Viggs Drewson, Temple Court Building, $5; Mrs. Munroe Smith, Treasurer Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, third contribution, $8.72; J. Milhaus's Sons, 183 Broadway, $10; Frederick Brush & Co., 49 Temple Court Building, $25; Theodore Seligman, Mills Building, $25; I. & S. Bernheimer, 261 Broadway, $25; Owen & Phillips, 93-99 Nassau Street, $10; Charles Bergenstein, 507-509 Broadway, $10; J. N. Mahony, 872 Madison Avenue, $25; Miss H. Fordham Mahony, 872 Madison Avenue, $25; Maurice Sichel, 27 William Street, $5; A. Rappard, 41 Greene Street, $5, and Mrs. Sarah M. Marvin, Newburg, N. Y., $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...10:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:02	Gov. Isl'd...10:16	H. Gate...
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:07	Gov. Isl'd...10:21	H. Gate...12:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

City of San Antonio, Port Royal and Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Alexandra, London	.....	.....
Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Newcastle	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Dorset, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Origen

The Wanamaker Store

Greatest Event

In the History of the Bicycle Business

AMID such a clatter of falling prices and clamor of claims of superiority, it is not surprising that the novice becomes confused as to which is really the bicycle bargain, and which the bicycle trap.

Concerning the Duquesne, now offered at

Twenty-five Dollars

let him remember these facts as guides and safeguards.

First—The Duquesne was intended as a "gilt-edge" wheel, to sell to experienced riders and close critics. It was placed on the market at the very height of the competition, and instantly came to the front on sheer, simple, straightforward *merit*.

Second—Its price was $100. There was another grade at $50. We are not concerned with that.

Third—This high-grade wheel was improved up to the 1898 standard, and we secured its representation for New York and Philadelphia at the remarkable price of Fifty Dollars. This for the highest grade, mind you.

Fourth—Under an agreement with the manufacturers only concluded yesterday, we now announce the Duquesne price on the wheels we have in stock, at Twenty-five Dollars each.

This is the biggest wheel value that has been offered in this country this season. If you still hesitate, *see the wheel*. Also,

The Humber, at $10 a month The Monarch, at $8.33 a month
The Continental, at $5 a month

—Through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Organdie Dresses

THIRTY of the handsomest Organdie Dresses in New York, some in white, some in delicate Summer shades, with trimmings of exquisite embroidery and lace at

Twenty-five Dollars Each

A few of these have been marked at $37. A few of them have been marked $65. The majority of them have been $40 and $50 gowns, and have never been offered at less.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cutting Cutlery Prices

THIS concerns a new line of goods, only recently arrived, but notwithstanding its freshness and its high grade quality, the prices are lower than are regularly charged. In the offering are these:

At $3—Three-piece beef carving set, with stag handles and sterling silver ferrules. Some with fine pearl handles are $10.50 a set.
At $6.50 doz.—Fruit knives, with plated blades, pearl handles and silver ferrules.
At $8.50 doz.—Fine quality dessert knives.
At $11.75—Three-piece carving set in sterling silver.

Basement.

A Remarkable Watch Story

WE show this morning a lot of watches from the hands of Patek Phillipe & Co. and J. J. Badollet & Co. These are names that are known wherever watches are known, and represent the very pinnacle of mechanical perfection.

They are all in 18-karat gold cases, and are not little-priced goods even now, although we doubt if they were ever so cheap. There is nothing better in a watch, and only two makes in all the world are considered as good. The present regular prices are just about twice those that follow.

5-Minute Repeater, by Badollet & Co., 18-karat case, $150.
Chronograph, Split Second, 18-karat hunting case, $125.
Ladies' Hunting Case Watches (also in open face), by Badollet & Co., $45.
Ladies' Open Face Watches, by Patek Phillipe & Co., in 18-karat cases, $50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

The Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezer

A SUPERIOR machine in every respect. It does the work easier, quicker and more satisfactorily than any other freezer of which we have knowledge. Besides, it makes *more* ice cream than a given quantity of cream than any other. They are in seven sizes, and at these very reasonable prices:

2 qts. 3 qts. 4 qts. 6 qts. 8 qts. 10 qts. 14 qts.
$1.50 $1.80 $2.10 $2.85 $3.60 $4.40 $6

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CLOTHING FIRM CLOSED OUT.

E. R. Hull & Button of Cleveland Succumb to Hardships.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The clothing establishment of E. R. Hull & Button, at 126 to 136 Ontario Street, was placed in the hands of an assignee to-day. Mortgages aggregating $128,526 were filed with the County Recorder. They are in favor of Root & McBride Brothers, Foot, Read & Co., Rosenberg Brothers & Aaronson, Fleichheimer, Fishel & Co., and a number of others. Frank Ginn has been appointed assignee. It is understood that the liabilities of the firm are about $300,000 and the assets about $500,000.

The firm's attorney says no creditors were pressing, but there were no ready assets to meet obligations that would mature shortly. The firm does not ask a settlement with its creditors, only an extension of time when it will pay its debts. It is believed an arrangement will be made permitting the firm to continue business.

A CHICAGO REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Trust Deed Given Which Covers Some Valuable Lake Property.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A trust deed for $1,000,000, given by William H. Cox and wife to George E. Cox, was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday. It covers some of the most valuable real estate in Chicago lying along the shore of Lake Michigan, north of the Chicago River. This land has been built up since the Government survey of 1881.

Mr. Cox, who is a Chicago real estate dealer, says he filed the deed simply to cloud the titles of those now occupying the land, claiming they have no just title to the property, holding it upon riparian rights alone. The claim of Mr. Cox to the land is based upon deeds which he secured some years ago from the Pottawatomie Indians and from several of the old settlers in this region.

Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, and Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan are among the residents on the land in question.

BRIDGEPORT DOCTOR INJURED.

A. A. Hogue Falls from the Rear of a Train Near Altoona, Penn.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Dr. A. A. Hogue, a physician of Bridgeport, Conn., who in company with a number of Eastern physicians, was en route to attend the homeopathic convention at Omaha, fell off the rear end of the Pennsylvania limited observation car, while passing around the Horse Shoe Curve, above Altoona, yesterday evening. He struck the back of his head against the rail, and was picked up unconscious. He is now in the Homoeopathic Hospital at Pittsburg. His daughter witnessed the accident.

Electric Road's Superintendent.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22.—George F. Chapman, who for some time has been Superintendent of the Elizabeth division of the North Jersey Electric Railroad, formerly the Consolidated Traction Company, has been made General Superintendent of the entire system. He succeeds Frank Ellmaker, who resigned.

Burglars at Justice Hirschberg's.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 22.—Burglars robbed the home of M. H. Hirschberg, Justice of the Supreme Court, near this city, last night. They carried away much silverware and many cut-glass pieces. Judge Hirschberg was absent, holding court in Brooklyn. None of the family was disturbed, and the robbery was not discovered till this morning.

Hangings in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 22.—Tobe Lanahan and Ed McKenzie, negroes, were hanged here to-day. McKenzie killed a farmer for his money and Lanahan murdered a twelve-year old negro girl.

FIVE DROWNED IN MICHIGAN.

Four Young People and Their Rescuer Lost in Flint River.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 22.—By the capsizing of a boat in which a party was rowing on Flint River at Flushing this afternoon Chauncey Cook, aged eighteen; Lulu Loup, aged fourteen; Adalma Loup, aged sixteen, and Mildred Packard, aged two years, were all drowned. Arthur Maxwell, twenty years old, in attempting to rescue the party, was also drowned.

CUSTOMS TOBACCO FRAUD.

Extra Duty of $3,000 Collected on an Entry at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Custom House officials have just made another careful examination of tobacco importations, under the supervision of a special Treasury expert, and have found that of two small importations of filler tobacco nearly one-half was wrapping tobacco, dutiable at $1.85 instead of 35 cents per pound. Nearly $3,000 additional duty has been collected on twenty-one bales entered as filler tobacco.

ATTACKED EMPLOYER IN COURT.

Servant of F. J. Lennan, a New York Merchant, Creates a Scene.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 22.—There was a lively scene in the City Court here to-day just after Justice Schatz sentenced Mary McEvoy to six months for disorderly conduct. She secured employment on Saturday with the family of Frank J. Lennan, a New York merchant, who lives at 285 North Fulton Avenue, this city. On Monday she became intoxicated, and after driving the Lennan family from the house, proceeded to break the windows and furniture in the lower floor of the house with a croquet mallet. It required the united efforts of Sergt. Beckwith and four policemen to take her to the station house.

This morning when Lennan pressed the complaint against her she attacked him and proceeded to administer a tongue lashing to him. She screamed and caused an uproar in the court. Lennan did not attempt to strike the woman, and only struggled to free himself from her. Before he was successful he had to receive assistance from four policemen.

CREDIT MEN MEET AT DETROIT.

The Association Begins Its Annual Convention Most Promisingly.

DETROIT, June 22.—Mayor Maybury welcomed to the city this morning 150 delegates to the third annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men.

J. G. Cannon of New York, President of the association, in reviewing the year's progress stated that the subject which had received the most attention of the officers and Board of Administration had been that of investigation of fraudulent failures, which subject was to be presented later in a special committee report.

The President deplored the practice of giving deceitful credit information for the purpose of unloading weak customers upon one's fellow-merchants. He urged raising the standard of the association's membership, so that responses to inquiries will be exactly truthful and other than honest information will be unknown. Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, made a short address, in which he congratulated business men on the growing uniformity in business controlling the granting of credits.

School Teachers' Retirement Fund.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Attorney General Grey gave an opinion to the State School Superintendent to-day that the teachers who have joined the retirement fund cannot withdraw from it, and it is compulsory to deduct the assessments from their pay. The opinion was given because some of the teachers desired to leave the fund.

WAR CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Major Donato Soto Arrives at Key West with Information for This Government.

URGES AN ATTACK ON HAVANA

Ports Suitable for Landing Places, Accommodations for Troops, and Routes to Blanco's Capital Covered in the Report.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, June 18.—Major Donato Soto, who, together with Lieut. Col. Augusto Arnao and two Cuban pilots, arrived here on the United States steamer Woodbury, is the bearer of important information from the Cuban camp, which he will place at the disposal of Gen. Miles. From him it was learned yesterday that the Spanish forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio number 16,000 men, of whom 14,000 are infantry and 2,000 cavalry. They are well equipped, and have eight pieces of field artillery. Gen. Hernandez de Velasco is in command of the Spanish forces in that province. The Cubans, on the other hand, number about 5,000 men, poorly equipped, and have no cavalry whatever. Gen. Pedro Diaz, who is in command of the Cuban forces, is their only officer owning a horse in Pinar del Rio.

The land approaches to Havana have been studied carefully by Major Soto, who reports that there are five roads leading direct to Havana. The first runs from Cabanas to Mariel, thence to Guanajay, Hoyo Colorado, and Havana; the second, from Matanzas to Guines and thence to Havana; the third, from Cabanas to Hoyo Colorado, Managua, and Havana; the fourth branches off at Hoyo Colorada and leads into Havana through Bejucal and Jesus del Monte; the fifth, known as the Carretera Central, runs from Guanajay, Artemisa, and San Cristobal to Havana. All these roads are about fifteen yards wide, are in excellent condition, and run through a level, open country, where, in case of attack, troops on the march could easily spread themselves out and resist the enemy.

Ports and Their Fortifications.

The principal ports on the north coast of Cuba in the Pinar del Rio Province are Mariel, Cabanas, and Bahia Honda. Mariel harbor has a depth of seven fathoms of water and is protected by two old-fashioned forts, mounting between them six six-pound guns. Cabanas has two forts, with the same armament as those at Mariel. In the harbor are lying the Spanish gunboats, or converted tugboats, Flocha and Ardilla, unmanned and practically abandoned. It would be useless for them to attempt to leave Cabanas, as they would surely be captured by some of the American vessels on the blockade, and Capt. Gen. Blanco recently ordered their crews to Havana by land. Bahia Honda is the best protected of the three ports. San Fernando, which guards the entrance, is an old stone fort of solid build, mounting nine guns—two sixteen-pounders and seven six-pounders.

These three ports are fairly well garrisoned. In the vicinity are several very large sugar estates which could serve as barracks for an invading army. Just outside of Bahia Honda are the following estates: San Andres, which has ground its entire crop this year and can give shelter to 5,000 men in its machine shops, dwelling houses, sugar house, stores, and barracones; La Luisa, which has almost all this year's crop of sugar and rum unsold in its warehouses, and which can accommodate from 5,000 to 6,000 men; Bramales, the largest of them all, able to hold 10,000 men, and San Claudio, with a capacity of from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

Military Posts Not Formidable.

In each of these estates there are military posts or garrisons of about thirty men and a couple of guard houses or "fortines," in no wise formidable. Between Bahia Honda and Cabanas is a large plantation, El Lombillo, almost as large as Bramales. In the outskirts of Mariel are two estates belonging to Señor Patricio Sanchez, one of the Cuban tobacco magnates, each able to give shelter to 6,000 or 7,000 men, and the San Augustin, which will hold from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Across the central spur, or Cordillera de los Organos y Guanicuanico, about twelve miles distant from Mariel, are the towns of Artemisa, San Cristobal, Candelaria, Palacios, Taco Taco, Consolacion del Sur, and Pinar del Rio, all heavily garrisoned.

West of a line drawn between the towns of San Luis, San Juan, and Guanes, and stretching as far as Cape San Antonio, the Cubans are in complete possession, and the soil is fairly well cultivated. Some of the American warships often call there for provisions, which are freely given them by the Cubans. There are no cattle in the western end of Cuba, but there is good fishing, fruit-bearing trees are abundant, and vegetables are plenty.

West of Cabanas are several small ports at which landings could be effected, and which could be entered, if skillfully piloted, by vessels of deep draught. They are La Mulata, Rio Blanco, La Esperanza, Rio del Medio, Bajas, San Pedro de Murias, Los Arroyos, and La Fe, on the northern coast, and Cortes, Ballico, Punta de Piedra, Punta de Cuera, Coloma, Colon, Viejo, and Batabano, on the south coast. None of these ports is fortified, and Major Soto has carefully prepared charts of all of them, which he will place at the disposal of the United States Government.

Before the war Major Soto was a cattle raiser, or "encomendero de ganado Mayor," and he is thoroughly familiar with every nook and corner of Pinar del Rio Province. His information undoubtedly will prove of great value to the War Department.

Importance of the Isle of Pines.

Major Soto says that the Isle of Pines has been entirely overlooked and underrated so far by this Government. The people there are engaged in growing tobacco, cane, and vegetables, and in raising cattle, of which there are large herds in the island and which are constantly being shipped to Havana via Batabano. Major Soto says that the traffic between the Isle of Pines and the Mexican coast is enormous, schooners and other sailing vessels arriving and leaving daily with full cargoes. He further says that the Isla de Mujeres, a key twice the size of Key West, belonging to Mexico and 108 miles distant from Cape San Antonio, is used as a coal depot by the Spanish Government, and cargoes of coal are constantly being brought over to Cuba from there.

The health of the Cuban army in the field is excellent, and Major Soto thinks that an invading army would not suffer much from yellow fever or other diseases. He thinks that American troops would meet with very little resistance from the Spaniards stationed at the above mentioned towns and cities, and strongly advocates an immediate advance on Havana. He will leave for Washington in a day or two and will place the information at his command before the War Department.

CONSUL GOLLAN IN FAVOR.

Washington Officials Do Not Believe He Has Been Remiss in His Care for Americans in Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The statement attributed to a "young Englishman" who arrived in New York from Havana yesterday, to the effect that the interests of American citizens now resident in the Cuban capital are not being properly attended to by the British Consul, Mr. Gollan, to whom they have been intrusted, is received with distrust by State Department officials whose attention was directed to it to-day.

Surprise was expressed that the Englishman in question, who was willing to practically charge breach of faith upon the representative of his country, should have preferred to do so anonymously, and that fact alone was regarded as relieving his accusations of much of what weight they might otherwise have had.

Concerning the allegation of the young Britisher that Mr. Gollan refused to let Americans leave Havana on her Majesty's cruiser Talbot, while permitting Spanish officers to take passage on her, a prominent

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member of the State Department staff, through whom all such matters pass, said:

"We have never had the slightest complaint of the ill-treatment of any American citizen or the neglect of any of their interests intrusted to him by this Government on the part of Consul Gollan. On several occasions since the withdrawal of our own Consular representatives from Havana we have called upon Mr. Gollan to look after American interests, and in each instance his attention has been prompt and entirely satisfactory. Only a few days ago we asked him to look up a certain American now in Havana, and received an answer without delay. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Gollan has failed to do full justice to any American citizen who appealed to him or failed in extending what courtesies his custodianship of their interests demanded."

The British Consul at Havana is said to be a man of much personal dignity, in guarding which he is not inapt to give offense when none is intended. This manner is known to have won for him the enmity of his fellow-countrymen on more than one occasion, and it is suspected here that the animus of the young Englishman's charges lies in some personal offense offered by the Consul's dictatorial manner.

It is known at the State Department that there is in Cuba a number of American citizens who did not come away at the beginning of the war, preferring, for business or other considerations, to remain and take their chances. Most of these are understood to be persons of Cuban origin, whose American citizenship is technical merely. It is not believed that there are in Havana or elsewhere in the island many native Americans.

TRANQUILLITY IN HAVANA.

Report of an Attempt to Assassinate Blanco Is Denied.

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HAVANA, June 22.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of the Volunteers, whose brother had been shot for complicity in a plot against the Government. Gen. Blanco's public appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana without the attendance of the usual bodyguard.

Complete tranquillity reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is professed that the Spanish forces will cope successfully with the American soldiers, who are reported to have arrived on board transports off the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and Volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

LINES ABOUT CUBA TIGHTENED.

Clearance to be Refused to Vessels for Spanish West Indian Ports.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day wired instructions to all Atlantic Coast Collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel for Cuban or Puerto Rican ports with provisions or other material which can be used in maintaining war, regardless of whether the ports are or are not blockaded or whether the cargoes are contraband or not.

This action is taken under the joint resolution of April 22, the enforcement of which has been intrusted by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury. The power bestowed by that resolution is broader than the powers under international law as now construed, and its exercise draws tighter the lines about the Spanish West Indies.

SITUATION IN CIENFUEGOS.

The Purissima Concepcion Reaches Trinidad with Supplies.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 22.—The Captain of the steamer Adula, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that while on the way to this port he met the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee seventy miles off the Cuban coast. This was the only warship he sighted during the voyage.

The Captain said he had learned at Cienfuegos that the Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston on June 16 with food supplies for the Spanish troops, and carrying, it is understood, $100,000 in gold, had arrived at Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara.

The Adula brought to this port 100 refugees, well-to-do Cubans and Spaniards. They say that the Spanish soldiers at Cienfuegos are anxious for a fight, but that the people are disheartened by the long struggle. Food is no dearer now, they say, than it was a month ago, and while flour and meat are scarce, rice, fish, and vegetables are abundant.

ANOTHER YELLOW FEVER CASE.

It Appears at McHenry, Miss., but All Other Reports Are Groundless.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—One more case of yellow fever at McHenry, Miss., is recorded in to-day's official dispatches. It, however, has broken out in one of the houses first attacked, and there is consequently less significance in the development. All the cases so far reported have been confined to the houses in which the fever was first discovered.

The outbreak at McHenry has resulted in numerous reports from other points in the State and other parts of the South of discovery of yellow fever cases, but so far all have been found groundless. They nevertheless imposed considerable work in the way of investigation and examination on the part of the surgeons and physicians.

To Superintend Orange's Schools.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., June 22.—William M. Swingle, Ph. D., was elected by the Orange Board of Education to-night as Superintendent of Schools in Orange to succeed Usher W. Cutts, whom the board recently refused to re-engage after he had held the position for twenty-six years. The removal of Mr. Cutts has been the cause of considerable indignation and controversy. Dr. Swingle was selected by the board from among over fifty applicants. He received eleven votes, three members being excused from voting. The new Superintendent is thirty-nine years old, and holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Thill College, Greenville, Penn., and of Ph. D. from Bellevue College, Omaha. He has been Superintendent of Schools in several cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

American Glucose Company's Case.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—Judge Puterbaugh this morning dismissed for want of equity the suit of Attorney George F. Harding of Chicago against the American Glucose Company and the Glucose Trust to set aside the sale of the former company, in which Mr. Harding was a stockholder. The case was at once appealed to the Supreme Court. President Matthiesen of the Glucose Trust was the only witness examined this morning, and every question was objected to by John P. Wilson of Chicago, his attorney. Mr. Harding's objection is now to show that the sale was to a trust, and should be set aside for that reason.

An Alleged Gambling Debt.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Pat Sheedy, late backer of Sullivan and now running a big gambling house in Cairo, Egypt, has come here to collect $3,250 from Frank Lawrence, son of the millionaire Dr. J. J. Lawrence. Sheedy alleges that young Lawrence stopped at Cairo and lost money in his place and gave him a check on a London bank, which he cashed, and that he also borrowed money from him, giving him a due bill. Lawrence denies that he owes Sheedy money or that he ever borrowed money from him.

Civil Service in New York.

ALBANY, June 22.—In response to a question from the State Civil Service Commission as to what effect the amendment to the Civil Service laws of 1898 has on the operation of Gov. Black's Civil Service law of 1897 in cities, the Attorney General has written an opinion declaring that it revives the law of 1883, which provides for single examinations by local boards.

LOWER RATES TO NEW YORK

The Merchants' Association Gets a Concession from the Western Passenger Association.

SUCCESS AFTER LONG EFFORTS

The Work of the New York Organization Crippled Because of Inadequate Funds and Small Membership.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday received notice that the Western Passenger Association had declined to grant the application of the merchants for the reduced rates asked for upon the same dates and upon the same basis as the rates granted by the roads this side of Chicago and St. Louis. The Western Passenger Association has control of the passenger business of the roads west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis, running practically through to the Pacific Coast.

Last year the Merchants' Association made application to the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates, but their application was denied without any explanation. Last Fall the Merchants' Association sent one of its representatives to Chicago, there to meet and talk with the representatives of the different railroads forming the Western Passenger Association to argue on behalf of New York City, setting forth the position of New York in this matter, and which was generally that the Merchants' Association was working for a general impetus of trade throughout the entire country, and that so far as New York City itself was concerned it only asked that it be placed on the same basis the other trade centres of the country were placed in the matter of concessions by the railroads.

Recently the same representative was sent to Chicago again, and he found a very pronounced change of sentiment, not only among the railroad officials, but among the merchants. He was assured by the railway passenger agents and by some of the principal merchants of the Chicago organization that the Chicago men were willing, and, in fact, had even suggested, that the railroads grant concessions through to New York from this far-away Western territory on the same basis on which those concessions were granted to Chicago.

Broad Scope of the Work.

The Chicago people said that they had watched the work of the Merchants' Association of New York in its broad scope, and that they realized that there was a necessity for the mercantile commercial organizations of the great trade centres to co-operate for that which would be of benefit to the trade and commerce generally; that the work of the Merchants' Association of New York in its wider sphere in seeking foreign markets for our surplus of manufactured products, and in developing trade and commerce generally, was such that Chicago would be found shoulder to shoulder with New York, and that this Fall Chicago would take up the matter of Consular reform and the expansion of our export business aggressively on the lines laid down by the New York Association.

Yesterday the Merchants' Association received a letter from B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, at Chicago, which said:

At a meeting of this association held last week, the question of reduced rates for merchants' meetings in New York, in accordance with your application, was carefully considered. It was the sense of the meeting that there was not sufficient business from our territory to justify putting these reduced rates in effect for the New York meeting, and that to follow such a course would be to make it impracticable to withhold corresponding reductions to other points outside of our territory for which there was still less business.

It would be proper to say, however, that the reductions which will be made for the merchants' meetings to be held in our own territory—at Chicago and St. Louis—will be during practically the same period as your meeting in New York, and opportunity will be thus afforded for the few Western representatives who may desire to extend their trip to New York to do so by purchasing to Chicago or St. Louis and re-purchasing there. With such an arrangement available it would seem that your meeting had all the practical advantage of reduced rates from the West.

Thirty Days' Time Asked.

In reply thereto, the Merchants' Association telegraphed to B. D. Caldwell, the Chairman, as follows:

Letter received. Thank you for it. What dates would be granted Chicago? Could a limit on ticket for those dates be made thirty days for those desiring to come to New York? Have written.

The Merchants' Association supplemented that dispatch by a letter to Mr. Caldwell, as follows:

Dear Sir—Your letter of June 20, addressed to our William R. Corwine, with duplicate to S. C. Mead, announcing the action of your railway association on our application for reduced rates for merchants' meetings to be held during the Summer under the auspices of our association, was duly received. We thank you for having written us thus in detail and thank you also, most heartily and sincerely, for the kind expressions contained in your letter, in giving the reasons why your association deemed it best to deny our application.

We have not seen yet any publication of the Chicago dates, which you say will be practically the same as the dates asked for for our meetings in New York, and through which an opportunity would be afforded Western representatives who desired to visit New York on their journey home from Western territory to Chicago or St. Louis, and there re-purchasing for our city.

We wired you to-day asking what those dates were, and asking you also if it would be possible for your association to extend the time limit on tickets from your territory to thirty days. The return limit on tickets from the Central Passenger Association territory is thirty days from date of sale of ticket. Fifteen days we found was of no value, as the time consumed in traveling from points at or near the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to New York, and return, was so great as not to allow a sufficient period of time for merchants to thoroughly inspect our market here and make therein judicious purchases. The complaint on that score was almost universal, and in many instances merchants were either obliged to hurry through their work or to overstay their time and thus lose the benefit of the reduced rate on the homeward trip.

If a thirty-day limit were granted, such persons as may express a desire to come through to New York, we would be willing to take our chances in getting them through. If we could not succeed in getting merchants to come so far as this city that would be our misfortune but if the concession of time is sufficiently long we—as we say—will take our chances on that.

President King's Remarks.

Speaking of the communication received from Mr. Caldwell and of the work of the Merchants' Association generally, William F. King, its President, said:

"In pushing claims for New York City, and in advocating subjects which affect in favor of trade and commerce generally, the Merchants' Association has spent a great deal of money. Its officers draw no pay of any kind, nor do its Directors. Not only that, but they have paid their dues as individual members of the Merchants' Association, and in addition have contributed largely out of their own pockets to the support of the organization.

"The names of the officers and Directors are a sufficient guarantee that the money is spent economically, with the sole effort to obtain the best results from the disbursements. Their system of making disbursements is based upon the same careful system which prevails in all successful mercantile and corporated concerns, as the result of the experience of the officers and Directors as Directors in other corporations, as partners in large commercial houses, and as successful business men of long standing. All the various matters which they have taken up have been prosecuted under their direction and daily advice. They have worked hard, far harder than men ordinarily work in corporations except those who are paid officials, being willing to take their chances of reward in the increased trade which may be brought to this city through their efforts, and in the removal of obstructions which now hinder the development of the trade and commerce of the city, especially in its export business.

More Money Needed.

"There are, however, 12,000 merchants within the limits of the Greater New York, and there are less than 1,200 active members of the Merchants' Association. Each member pays $25 a year as annual dues. The income thus received from the present number of members is not sufficient. The officers of the Merchants' Association feel that to continue the work which they have started so successfully will require at least $50,000 more for the remainder of the year. They have stood in the breach, and are standing in the breach, but they do not think it fair that when their work is for the benefit of the entire community, they should shoulder not only the work required to prosecute these matters, but the financial support of it in addition.

"The work that was done last Summer was successful. The work that has been done since is successful. It speaks for itself. The letter from Mr. Caldwell is very gratifying testimony to the work which the Merchants' Association has tried to do in bringing the great trade centres of this country in closer and more harmonious relations for the benefit of the country at large. Every man in the City of New York, no matter what his vocation may be, will be benefited by the increase in trade. The extra amount of business which will result will permeate every channel, from the humblest newsboy up to the richest real estate owner.

"Influences which are operating against New York's trade have hurt the city. So far as these influences are natural ones they cannot be overcome, but they are very largely artificial ones, and, being of that character, can be done away with. They can only be set aside, however, by co-operation. Co-operation can best be obtained from the merging of the forces in a competent and well-equipped fighting machine, such as the Merchants' Association. Instead of a resident membership list of less than 1,200 we ought to have a membership list of 3,000 or 4,000 merchants, each paying $25 a year. Then there would be a fund in the treasury which would eliminate the question of cost altogether.

"The work that the Merchants' Association has in hand now is the distributing of a booklet setting forth the beauties of New York as a Summer resort, with the preparation and distribution of circulars to the 150,000 merchants throughout the United States, setting forth the superiority of the New York market in its various lines, and will cost a great many thousand dollars. It is not fair that the Directors should have to stand the burden of this work, when the result of that work alone will be felt in every line of trade and industry of this city.

"The organization has still further plans. It believes the time is now ripe for a permanent exposition in New York, showing up all lines of manufactured goods made throughout the United States. American manufactured goods are becoming more and more popular every day. In fact, all parts of the world will pay tribute to the American products if placed before the public in an intelligent manner."

SAVED THEM FROM DEATH.

A Number of Persons Narrowly Escape Suffocation in a Nassau Street Fire.

A pedestrian passing along Nassau Street shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning noticed smoke issuing from the windows on the top floor of 113 Nassau Street and gave an alarm promptly enough to enable a number of persons in the building to escape suffocation. He forced the door of the building and aroused Henry Sears, the janitor, who, with his wife and son, mother-in-law, and an old servant, was asleep on the fifth floor. The janitor and his family were dazed when Sears aroused them, but two policemen came to his aid and they all were brought to the street.

Three alarms were sent out, but before the fire was subdued the building and its contents had been damaged to the extent of $10,000.

GERALD S. HERTSLET DIVORCED.

Gerald Spencer Hertslet, the son of Sir Edwin Hertslet, a prominent figure in English diplomatic circles, was the plaintiff yesterday in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, in an action for absolute divorce, brought by him against his wife, Ethel Marian Hertslet.

The couple were married in Surrey, England, in 1885. They came to this country a few years later, and settled in California, where Mr. Hertslet lost a fortune. The husband returned to England, and his wife eventually drifted to this city, after an unsuccessful stage career. When Mr. Hertslet returned from England recently he charged his wife with infidelity, and brought the suit for divorce, naming her cousin, Claud Barry, as co-respondent. Justice Nash granted the decree.

Electric Power in Eighth Avenue.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has assured representatives of the Eighth Avenue property owners and business men that the work of replacing the horse cars by the electric system in Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Vesey Street and Broadway, will begin very soon, and will be completed some time in the Fall. He said that the new power house at Ninety-fifth Street and East River would first have to be completed, as the proposed electric lines in Eighth and Sixth Avenues would take their power from that point. The foundations for this new power house are ready, and the contracts for the erection of the building are let. Mr. Vreeland thought it likely that the electric cars would be running in Eighth Avenue by November.

Mrs. Lyon Allowed $5 Weekly.

Mrs. Constance Lillian Lyon, the wife of former Surveyor of the Port George W. Lyon, informed Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that it was impossible for her to become reconciled with Mr. Lyon, and the Magistrate thereupon fixed her allowance at $5 a week. Mrs. Lyon asked for $25 a week, but her husband said he was unable to pay that amount, for from being in public office so many years he had lost most of his clientage.

Prince Albert Leaves for Home.

Prince Albert of Belgium sailed yesterday for Antwerp by the steamer Friesland. He has been in this country about two months. His physician, Rudolph Melis, accompanied him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, to the Sargent Company's Works, at Chicago, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing carriages.

Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the commanding General, First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the works of the Tredegar Iron Company, at Richmond, Va., July 8, and two visits to the works of the Petersburg Iron Works, at Petersburg, Va., one on July 15 and one on Aug. 15, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles for the Ordnance Department.

Major Louis A. Craig, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty with the First Army Corps.

First Lieut. Patrick W. Crawford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Little Rock to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the signal detachment at that point.

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, and Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, members of the board engaged in inspecting and purchasing 162 horses for the volunteer cavalry troops from the State of Kentucky, will proceed to such places in Kentucky as may be found necessary in the performance of their duties.

Major Robert Lee Longstreet, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

The following named Commissaries of Subsistence of Volunteers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Capt. James F. Jenkins, to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps. Capt. Winslow Lincoln, to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

Major John W. Bayne, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for duty at the Leiter General Hospital.

Major William B. Schofield, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty, with station in San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty on the staff of the commanding General, Third Army Corps.

Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery, is detailed as mustering officer in connection with the muster into the United States service, at Peekskill, N. Y., of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, relieving Major J. B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery, of that duty.

Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, vice Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Washington to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during the month of June, from Baltimore, to the works of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Camp Alger and Sheridan Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., on official business pertaining to the payment of troops.

The following Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to which they were assigned under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf: Major George B. Guild, Major William J. Cowden, Major Samuel R. McMillan, Major Manly B. Curry, Major Charles A. Smylie.

Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

The assignment to duty at Atlanta, under orders of the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, of the following named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, to take effect from the dates indicated after their names, is announced: Major Otto Becker, June 6; Major Louis Knapp, June 7.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Capt. A. J. Crawford, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Seventh Army Corps, is extended three days.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. H. H. Sargeant, United States

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Strong Opposition to the Annexation Resolutions on the Ground of Its Being Illegal.

IT IS NOT A WAR MEASURE

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) Continues His Argument Against the Bill—Denunciations of the Tendency Toward Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—When the resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii were laid before the Senate Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) resumed his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. WHITE presented additional arguments and citations of authorities to establish his position that annexation of foreign territory must be by treaty and could not be by legislative act.

After concluding his presentation of the legal and constitutional objections he had to urge against the resolutions, Mr. WHITE entered upon a discussion of the statements that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was a military necessity to the United States, particularly as the Government now had important interests in the Philippine Islands. He ridiculed the idea that the Hawaiian group was needed by this country as a half-way station to Manila.

He pointed out that from San Francisco it was 418 miles nearer to Manila by way of Unalaska than it was by Honolulu. He said, too, it had been urged that the Hawaiian Islands were needed as a defense of the Nicaragua Canal. Honolulu was 4,210 miles from the western terminus of the Nicaragua Canal. He thought it much more desirable to defend the canal from San Francisco, which was only 2,700 miles from the terminus, or from San Diego, only 2,200 miles away. At great length Mr. WHITE ridiculed the statements of the naval and military experts that the United States ought to hold the Hawaiian group as a military necessity to prevent its seizure by any other nation and to use it as a stepping stone across the Pacific. He maintained that even if the arguments of the experts were correct the United States possessing the islands would have to surround them with tremendous naval power to defend them in time of war.

"No one," declared Mr. WHITE, "is seeking for a fight with us, and no one ever will. If the Pacific Coast is not well defended now, how will you make it easier to defend by acquiring other territory that also must be defended? If we consummate this scheme we will be told we must have the Philippines because Hawaii it not worth much unless we can have something else to use it for. And when we have annexed the Philippines we must have something else. So we will extend our action around the globe and enter upon an imperialistic policy. Is it for a coaling station that we propose to change our policy? If so, let the Government get our coaling station, (Pearl Harbor,) and let the Government of the Hawaiian Islands proceed to work out its destiny, whatever that may be. If we need a coaling station in the Hawaiian Islands, it does not follow that we need the islands. If we need a coaling station in China, it does not follow that we need the entire Chinese Empire."

Protectorate Instead of Annexation.

Mr. WHITE maintained that there would be no impropriety in this Government entering a protest against any other nation interfering with the present Government of Hawaii, and in face of such a protest no nation would interfere.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. WHITE, announcing that he was much fatigued, yielded the floor to Mr. PETTIGREW, (Sil. Rep., S. D.) Mr. WHITE will proceed with his speech probably to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.,) made an effort to secure consent to vote upon the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill without debate, but objection was made.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa.,) then presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

After the reading of the report at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Minn.,) the report was ordered printed and went over.

Mr. PETTIGREW inquired of Mr. ALLISON what had been done by the conferees about the free homestead provision of the Senate bill.

Mr. ALLISON replied that the Senate provision had been stricken out and a provision inserted extending the free homesteads to July 1, 1900.

"What have you done regarding the leasing of mineral lands?" inquired Mr. PETTIGREW.

"That provision was considerably modified," replied Mr. ALLISON. "Authority is given the Indians to lease mineral lands under certain conditions."

"Then the committee recognizes the title of the Indians in the mineral lands of the reservations?" questioned Mr. PETTIGREW.

"The committee," responded Mr. ALLISON, "did the best it could in the circumstances."

"We have never acknowledged the right of the Indians," said Mr. PETTIGREW, "to lease mineral lands on a reservation. "This provision will involve a loss of hundreds of millions to the Government. It will cost more than the present war."

"That may be," said Mr. ALLISON.

"This conference report ought to be contested severely," declared Mr. PETTIGREW.

Mr. ALLISON, in explanation, said that under present arrangements the Indians leased the mineral lands, but that their power had been very carefully hedged about with conditions.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. TELLER (Sil. Rep., Col.,) as to the reason for striking out the free homestead provision, Mr. ALLISON said it was necessary in order that an agreement might be reached. The House conferrees contended, he said, that a free-homestead bill was pending in the House, and that the Senate provision had no business on the Appropriation bill. He felt certain the conferrees' report was not prejudicial to any homestead settler.

Hawaii Not a War Issue.

In beginning his discussion of the Hawaiian resolutions, Mr. PETTIGREW said he presumed the homestead provision had been stricken from the Indian bill for reasons of economy, yet $10,000,000 in duties was to be remitted on Hawaiian sugar and other Hawaiian products, all of which was in favor of Asiatic labor.

"I had hoped," said he, "that the question of adopting a policy of annexation, of a policy of imperialism, might be set aside until the present war is over. Instead of that, however, we are being propelled to an issue by an interest which has crowded around this Capitol for years—that of the Sugar trust. We are to be forced to action."

Mr. PETTIGREW maintained that the territory of the United States was already large enough, and he believed it his duty to resist the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people far inferior to ours or so located as to require a navy to defend it. In case of war with another nation our foreign possessions would be the first attacked. He believed the United States ought not to enter into competition with the great European powers either in the supporting of a great navy or in the acquisition of foreign territory.

At 4:55 P. M. Mr. PETTIGREW, not having concluded his speech, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HAWAII.

Anti-Annexationists Preparing to Consume Time.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The anti-annexationists in the Senate have suggested to the advocates of the Hawaiian resolution that the best method of disposing of the question would be an agreement to come to a vote some day in the next session. While the proposition has not been formally declined, the leading supporters of the resolution say they will not consider it seriously. They say they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum, and they expect to be able to keep their men here to the end and that there is, therefore, no reason for postponing the vote until December.

The opponents urge that by the opening of the next session the war probably will be concluded and the entire policy of the acquisition of Hawaii could be passed upon. They say that if their proposition is not accepted the speechmaking will go on indefinitely, and assert that many Senators are preparing speeches. Senators Caffery, Daniel, Jones, Pasco, and Spooner are among those who, it is stated, will speak.

Senator Harris of Kansas, who heretofore has been classed as opposed to annexation, announced to-day that he should vote for the House resolution. "I have some doubts," he said, "as to the entire wisdom of the policy, but in war times I consider it patriotic to give the Government the benefit of such doubts."

There has been some talk to the effect that when the time comes for action it will be taken upon the treaty rather than upon the resolution. So far, however, this has only been canvassed as an ideal way of settling the matter.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE IN THE HOUSE

The Speaker Calls Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) to Order.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) created something of a diversion in the House to-day by rising to a question of personal privilege. He proceeded to read from a report of Representative Grosvenor's speech before the Ohio Republican Convention, in which the Ohio member was reported as saying, after referring to the opposition to the Republicans in the House having voted in the interest of the reconcentrados for the fifty-million-dollar appropriation, that "nine out of every ten of those gentlemen" had voted "no" upon every subsequent appropriation bill for the "suffering soldiers" of the Union.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) made the point that it was not a matter to warrant the Kansas member in rising to personal privilege, and the Speaker, upholding the point made by the Pennsylvanian, remarked with some humor that proceedings in the House were not infrequently subject for outside comment, and should members insist upon rising in each instance to a question of personal privilege the House would have its time so occupied that "it would be unable to give that calm and elaborate consideration to legislation that is its wont."

While the Speaker hammered hard to bring Mr. Simpson to his seat, the Kansas member persisted and declared, "The assertion as regards the vote of members on this side is false. Every man on this side has voted for every appropriation bill, and no man would have cast the reflection upon a large portion of this House contained in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio were he not dead to all sense of honor and truthfulness, having in his possession the facts with which the gentleman must have been familiar."

THE RED CROSS JUBILEE.

Senate Passes a Resolution Inviting Foreign Powers to Send Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A joint resolution was passed by the Senate to-day authorizing the President of the United States to invite through the proper channels the governments of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico, and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to this country to participate in a military jubilee to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, by the Trustees of the Red Cross Society of New York. The jubilee is to be held during the two weeks beginning Dec. 26, 1898.

National Congress of Mothers.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed by the House to-day. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) created a laugh by feigning ignorance of the provisions of the bill, and asking Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) who had called it up, if there was anything contemplated by the bill or organization kindred to the artificial hatching of chickens. Mr. Linney assured him there was nothing of the kind in the bill.

Mr. Gorman's Successor's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wellington (Md.) presented the credentials of the Hon. Louis E. McComas, lately chosen a Senator from Maryland, to succeed Mr. Gorman, whose term expires March 3, 1899.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Canterbury, Mrs. E. M. Hoxsie.
NEW JERSEY—Guttenburg, Andrew Gersham.
NEW YORK—Daisy, Isaiah Wolven; Mettacahonts, Jacob Markle; Savannah, T. C. Wethey.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day nominated Thomas B. Stapp to be Surveyor of Customs at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CUNNINGHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Resumed Before Recorder Goff in General Sessions—Farrell Testifies in His Own Behalf.

The trial of Frank P. Farrell, who is accused of the murder of little Mamie Cunningham on May 30, 1896, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions, and was continued until late in the evening. The strongest evidence of the day against Farrell was that of Mr. Tingley and Daniel T. Hines, experts on penmanship, who swore that a number of letters to the police and other officials, offering to give information about the murder for a money consideration, had been written by Farrell. The tracing of these letters to Farrell is regarded by Assistant District Attorney Osborne as one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence the prosecution hopes to forge about Farrell. Farrell denied that he had written any of the letters, and although his counsel objected to the admission of the letters as evidence, the objection was overruled. When Mr. Osborne had questioned Farrell to his satisfaction he rested the case for the people, and Mr. O'Hare, Farrell's counsel, made the customary motions for dismissal on statutory grounds. The motions were denied, and Mr. O'Hare then opened the case for the defense. He called Farrell to the stand to testify in his own defense, and the latter described his movements on the day of the murder.

He said he first le knew of the tragedy was when, hearing a tumult in the hall, he ran out of his father's house and was told by Sadie McMackin that Mamie Cunningham had been murdered, and was asked to go for the police. He said the keys for the cellar door and the back stairs door were given him by Mrs. Cunningham, and he described the manner in which Detective McCaffrey and Mrs. Cunningham had tried to extort a confession of guilt from him. The bloody towel with which the girl was strangled was handed to him to describe how he was tortured, and he took it without a tremor.

Mr. O'Hare will recall Farrell this morning to continue his redirect examination.

GLEN ISLAND TO OPEN TO-DAY.

Many Improvements Made in the Resort, and the Aquarium Added To.

Glen Island, the popular resort in Long Island Sound, will open for the season to-day, but so much improved that many will fail to recognize it. Many of the old landmarks have disappeared to make room for more attractive features that have been built. The zoological garden, which is one of the largest in the country, has been enlarged and a number of rare animals have been added.

Among the new comers are two Indian elephants, one of which was reared in captivity by an Indian Rajah. There are several baby buffaloes, three lion whelps, an infant zebu, and a baby camel, born in this country. The finny tribe in the aquarium has also received a number of additional members. There will be three bands of music on the island this season. One will be at the café, another at Glenwood, near the Zoo, and the third in "Little Germany." Three concerts will be given at the same time each day, beginning at 2 P. M.

Jersey City's Water Supply.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday by a vote of 3 to 2 rejected all the bids submitted for the furnishing of a water supply to Jersey City. It is alleged that Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, ordered this because the contract was not awarded to P. H. Flynn. President Hauck and Commissioners Nolan and Smith voted to reject the four proposals received Feb. 23. Commissioners Boltwood and Heintz, who favored awarding the contract to the Rockaway and Hudson Company, voted in the negative. New bids will be advertised for on specifications substantially the same as before. The majority wants a lower bid.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO

Ticket Nominated and Platform Dealing with War Issues and Other Questions Adopted.

FOR ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Non-Committal Action as to Territorial Expansion in Other Directions—Nicaragua Canal and Enlargement of the Navy Favored.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22.—The Ohio Republican Convention completed its work to-day. The following nominations were made by acclamation:

Secretary of State—Charles Kinney.
Supreme Court Judge—W. T. Spear.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Josiah B. Allen.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Joseph H. Blackburn.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. G. Johnson.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

"We reaffirm the declaration of facts and principles adopted by the eleventh National Republican Convention, at St. Louis, June 17, 1896.

"We congratulate the country upon the fact that, in response to the demand of the St. Louis platform and the will of the people, expressed at the polls in November, 1896, protection and reciprocity, twin measures of Republican policy, have been re-established, and have been embodied into public law by the enactment of the Dingley bill.

"We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.

"Increasing trade with our neighboring republics on the west coast of South America and our recent victory in the Philippine Islands, with all the responsibilities attached thereto, remind us that it is essential to our prosperity and safety that our Atlantic and Pacific borders be joined by the nearest practicable waterways; we, therefore, favor the construction by the United States of the Nicaraguan Canal, to the end that our commerce may be extended in time of peace and our coasts protected in time of war.

Demand for a Larger Navy.

"We ask the Congress of the United States to enlarge and make more effective our navy, so that our country may take and occupy her proper place among the nations of the earth. It must be adequate at all times for defense against foreign foes, to secure the just rights of American capital, enterprise, and commerce in all parts of the world, and to command respect for our flag everywhere.

"We most heartily approve of the steps now being taken by Congress and the President providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States, and hereby express the urgent wish that the same be fully accomplished at the earliest practicable date by the passage by the Senate of the joint resolution which has already met with the approval of the House of Representatives.

"Knowing that justice and humanity alike made it our duty to put an end to the hopeless and barbarous warfare waged by Spain against Cuba and secure for that unhappy island a free and stable Government, we most heartily approve of the declaration of war made by the United States against Spain, and pledge our lives and fortunes for the purpose of bringing it to a quick and successful termination.

"We indorse and approve the patriotic American Administration of William McKinley. We commend the great statesmanship displayed by him in his tireless endeavors to secure an honorable settlement of the Cuban question by diplomatic methods and his fearless refusal to be driven into war until all hopes of a peaceful settlement had failed, and the wise and careful steps had been taken to prepare for hostilities. We heartily indorse the conduct of the war by the Administration, and feel confident that time will continue, more and more, to demonstrate the great wisdom and matchless leadership of President McKinley, so clearly remarkably displayed in his management of the war and its conduct, and we rejoice with him that, in the present crisis, the American people are united in sustaining him, and that patriotism has completely obliterated the last vestige of sectional feeling.

Vigorous Action Against Spain.

"Since the war with Spain could not be avoided, we approve all that Congress has done to provide for the vigorous and successful prosecution thereof, and gratefully thank all members of that body who have patriotically voted the revenues necessary for its conduct. We also commend the action of Congress in providing for raising necessary funds to carry on the war by popular loan, thus affording an opportunity to the citizens of moderate means to invest in the bonds of the Government.

"We reaffirm the Republican doctrine that every qualified voter has a right to cast his vote and to have that vote counted, and we commend the action of a Republican Congress in securing the right of suffrage to our soldiers while absent from their homes, fighting for the republic against a foreign foe.

"We send greeting to Admiral Dewey, whose maritime victory at Manila eclipsed in cost and courage any naval victory of the world. To the friends and relatives of Ensign Bagley, whose noble young life was the first forfeit of the war, we send condolence. To Lieut. Hobson and his comrades, whose brave deed in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor has made them heroes and endeared them to their country, we send cheer and greeting, and commend the anticipated action of the President and Congress in recognizing, in a fitting way, their courageous and heroic conduct, and we demand that their treatment as prisoners of war shall accord with the rules and usages of civilized warfare. To the army and navy, to the boys wearing the blue upon land or sea, we send greeting and encouragement, firm in the belief that their service will add lustre to American arms and bring victory to the country's cause. We hereby pledge the Republican Party of Ohio and its Senators and Representatives in Congress in their support and defense.

"In the near future important problems will arise out of the war in which the Nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these great questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

"The civil service law was extended by the last Democratic Administration far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof and such revocation of orders as will conform it to the original spirit and object of the law.

"We regret the enforced absence from this convention of Senators Foraker and Hanna, but we earnestly commend that fidelity to duty which prompts them to remain at Washington, and we heartily approve of their determination to stay there until the will of the American people is carried out, and our flag once more floats over the Hawaiian Islands, never again to be hauled down.

"We rejoice in the election of Marcus A. Hanna to the Senate of the United States for the short and long terms, as demanded by the Republicans of Ohio last year, and we heartily approve of the action of those members of the General Assembly who have by their votes and their party loyalty in electing him made effective the will of the people as expressed at the polls in November last. We commend party loyalty everywhere as essential to the triumph of our great principles.

"We commend the wise administration of the executive affairs of this State by the heads of the various departments placed in authority by the Republican Party."

DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—The Indiana Democratic Convention held here to-day made these nominations:

Secretary of State—SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
Auditor of State—JOHN W. MINOR.
Treasurer of State—HUGH DOUGHERTY
Attorney General—JOHN C. McNUTT.
Clerk Supreme Court—HENRY WARRUM
Superintendent Public Instruction—W. B. SINCLAIR.
State Statistician—JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
State Geologist—EDWARD BARRETT.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Second District—LEONARD J. HACKNEY; Third District—JAMES McCABE; Fifth District—TIMOTHY E. HOWARD.
Judges of Appellate Court—First District—EDWIN TAYLOR; Second District—C. G. KOLLMYER; Third District — EDGAR BROWN; Fourth District—G. W. DIVEN; Fifth District—JOHANN KOPELKE.

The platform adopted affirms that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalls with pride the persistent support of the Cuban cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulates the country on the patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sectionalism; repoices in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley, and Hobson; favors such a permanent strengthening of the navy of the United States and the coast defenses as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression, and advocates liberal pensions for the survivors of the civil war and the one now in progress. The platform favors the construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by this Government when its feasibility shall be determined, but opposes a loan of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose.

On the financial question the platform affirms the declaration adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896, in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. The platform declares against the declared purpose of the present Secretary of the Treasury to apply the gold-standard policy more thoroughly. The tariff plank is as follows:

Tariff for Revenue Only.

"We earnestly reassert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibitory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multiplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the United States.

The platform declares in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, and indorses Mr. Bryan in the following language:

"We express our undiminished confidence in William Jennings Bryan, our peerless leader in the campaign of 1896, and we note with much gratification his patriotic course in leading to the defense of his country a regiment of citizen soldiers."

The platform also commends the course of United States Senator Turpie in all public affairs. Senator Turpie presided over the convention and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"The first thing needed for war purposes is an adequate supply of revenue, and at the very beginning of our labors to that end we were notified by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the romance of arithmetic which he issues as a circular daily showing a surplus of many millions, that in fact he had only available funds on hand sufficient to defray the war expenses up to July 1, 1898; that from and after that date Congress must provide therefor.

Dingley Law Denounced.

"This disclosure was not unexpected. Our present revenue law, commonly called the Dingley bill, is not a war measure. It is very far from that. The Dingley bill was a very peaceful, quiet, exceedingly pacific spoliation of the earnings of labor and the products of land for the benefit of the clustered group of monopolies who dictated its rates and schedules. It afforded its beneficiaries unlimited resources for pelf and pillage, but it yielded a return of revenue so scant as to be insufficient, even in times of peace. Its authors, in their care for the trusts, forgot the Treasury. There was nothing left to Congress except to look elsewhere for money with which to carry on the war.

"The War Revenue bill passed contained many things worthy of approval, such as the inheritance tax, the coinage of the silver in the Treasury, the taxes levied against the sleeping-car companies and against the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust. Those multi-millionaire combinations were thus given the opportunity to make their contribution toward the payment of the war. The bill contained many things grossly wrong, among these the bond issue, but it carried supplies to the army and navy engaged at the front against the public enemy.

Democratic Congress Predicted.

"The unwise and vicious methods resorted to by the Republican Party to provide revenue we can, and shall, change and reform by an appeal to the justice, prudence, and patriotism of the people through the ballot. The grave questions as to the just methods of raising revenue, either for times of war or peace, are not to be settled by a single bill, or in one enactment. They remain yet for discussion and adjustment at the polls. The question whether the paper currency is to be controlled in its volume and character by Congress, the representatives of the people, or by certain corporations engaged in the business of banking, awaits also the action of the people. The question as to whether the metallic standard money of our country shall be coined from gold alone, or from both gold and silver, in the terms of the Constitution of the United States, is also yet to be settled.

"All the political signs of the times indicate that we shall elect in November next a House of Representatives in favor of a measure that shall bring adequate revenue for all purposes of war and peace, in favor of a supply of currency that shall add no interest or principal to our National bonded debt, in favor of a coinage law that shall make no discrimination against either gold or silver as standard money of the United States."

Vermont Republican Ticket.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Col. E. C. Smith of St. Albans for Governor. Other nominations were made as follows: Lieutenant Governor—H. C. Bates of St. Johnsburg; Treasurer—John L. Bacon of White River Junction; Secretary of State—F. A. Howland of Montpelier; Auditor—O. M. Barber of Arlington. Resolutions reaffirming loyalty to the Republican Party and all its principles, as set forth in the St. Louis platform, were adopted.

WEST VIRGINIANS WANT EMPIRE

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 22.—The Republican Congressional Convention, which met here to-day and nominated William Seymour Edwards for Congress, adopted a platform declaring that the territory captured by Dewey and to be captured by other heroes of the navy and army should be held by this Government as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, for the extension and upbuilding of ocean commerce, and to furnish new markets for American products.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—The Democratic State Committee met in the Trenton House this afternoon for the purpose of selecting the Democratic members of the different county election boards. The committee took no action in reference to the date of the State Convention or the call for the same, and adjourned to meet in Atlantic City at the call of the Chairman, when these matters will be taken up.

The contest in Camden County was settled by the selection of John W. Beaston of Gloucester, representing the Thompson faction of the party, and Councilman John Devinney of Camden, representing the County Democracy, thus effecting a compromise.

The following is the list of those chosen to serve as the Democratic members on the several county Election Boards, the first named in each instance being named for two years and the second for one year:

ATLANTIC—Henry S. Stull, John T. French.
BERGEN—James Young, William Ely.
BURLINGTON—Samuel W. Semple, Howard Mathias.
CAMDEN—John W. Beaston, John Devinney.
CAPE MAY—William Lake, William J. Taylor.
CUMBERLAND—John Ogden, George W. Eckart.
ESSEX—Leonard Kalisch, Edward A. Raynor.
GLOUCESTER—Thomas C. Dilts, Charles Wolforth.
HUDSON—Michael J. Coyle, Augustus W. Rich.
HUNTERDON—Joseph L. Chamberlin, George W. Ridcock.
MERCER—John D'Arcy, Walter S. Grover.
MIDDLESEX—Hendrickson H. Brown, St. George Kempson.
MONMOUTH—John P. Walker, Morgan D. L. Magee.
MORRIS—John P. Wise, Oscar Lindsey.
OCEAN—John Beatty, Charles L. Rogers.
PASSAIC—Frank Forbes, John W. De Mott.
SALEM—Willard F. Reilly, Charles C. Wood, Jr.
SOMERSET—J. H. Mattison, Jacob Shurts.
SUSSEX—Peter P. Swartz, Emmett H. Bell.
UNION—Not filled.
WARREN—Henry M. Vliet, J. William Miller.

THE BOAT RACE POSTPONED

Bad Weather at New London Prevented the Great Intercollegiate Contest as Scheduled.

TO OCCUR AT 12:30 TO-DAY

The Crews of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Are Undaunted by Disappointment—They Will Line Up in Good Shape To-day.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—A more unsatisfactory day in the annals of boat racing on the Thames has never been recorded than that which the three university crews and the thousands of would-be spectators experienced to-day. Three times the referee attempted to start the race, and each time the weather conditions prevented, until at last, just before sunset, after the rain had fallen in torrents all day, Mr. Meikleham was obliged to put it over until to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

The early morning gave the very best promise that the day would be an almost ideal one on the river, and for an hour everything went along as smoothly as the most exacting crew could wish. The first break came in the news that a bothersome railroad wreck had occurred on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road at Naugatuck Junction, which necessitated a considerable delay in the arrival of the New Yorkers who wanted to see the race from the observation train.

By hard work the regatta committee was able to persuade the three coaches to put the race over for half an hour in order that these belated travelers might get their money's worth. The weather held favorable until about an hour before the time set for the start, at 2:30 o'clock, when the wind, which all the morning had been very light from the north, suddenly shifted to the southwest and blew briskly up the river, kicking up quite a little sea.

Notwithstanding this, the Cornell crew put out in their launch for the starting point, two miles up the river, towing their shell. Before they arrived a the line the northwestern sky began to look ominous, and the distant roll of thunder came reverberating down the Thames. The referee's boat, the Vanish, was not near the line at the appointed time, but the observation train came puffing up some ten minutes before the hour set for the start. The squall grew blacker and more threatening, and the Cornell launch took the crew over to the Harvard boathouse, where all went ashore, and for the first time in the history of racing in this country two crews were in close relationship with one another for a period of over two hours, and that on the day fixed for the race.

The referee's boat ran over to the Harvard boathouse, where there was a hurried consultation with Messrs. Lehmann and Courtney. The result of the conference was that the referee put the race over until a quarter past 3.

Mr. Meikelham then went up to the Yale quarters and told Mr. Cook of his decision, and the latter came back with the referee to the Harvard quarters.

If the crews had had shells with two washboards two feet high they might have rowed at the second time set for the start, but nothing short of that would have lived on the river. The storm came down about 3 o'clock, after spitting drops of rain for fifteen minutes before, and broke with great violence about the training quarters up the river.

The observation train, with forty well-laden cars filled mostly with ladies in the flimsiest of Summer frocks, stood for fifteen or twenty minutes in the drenching rain with the occupants having no other protection than a thin canvas covering over the top.

Spectators Drenched by Rain.

As long as the wind held from the northwest the woods at the back of the railroad formed something of a protection, but in a few minutes the wind hauled to the northeast and then the spectators had the rain right in their faces. This was more than they could stand, and the conductors at once ran the train back to New London, five miles distant. Two-thirds and probably more of those on the train were completely soaked with rain water before the train at last pulled into the station, and the crowd scattered for shelter and dry clothing.

Mr. Cook remained at the Harvard quarters for fifteen minutes after the storm broke, and then as it gave every indication of continuing the referee put the race off for the second time, setting the start for 7 o'clock. Mr. Cook was taken back, and every one found the best quarters possible for the next four hours. The Cornell crew remained at Red Top with the Harvard oarsmen until nearly 7 o'clock, when as the rain still continued to fall the referee made a third postponement until 12:30 to-morrow, when it is hoped the weather will be more favorable.

The excursion steamers hung around the finish line until nearly 7:30, when they reluctantly swung around, went down through the drawbridge and landed their passengers.

There is but little prospect that there will be anywhere near the crowd to-morrow morning there was to-day, although thousands have staid over and the city is crowded to-night.

New London itself probably benefited by the drenching rains, for every waterproof article of clothing for either sex was at a premium within fifteen minutes after the observation train came down the river. Notwithstanding the wetting that the holders of these seats received while up the river, fully two-thirds boarded the train at 6:30 and were taken up to the start, where this time was set forth at the finish line, near the bridge, the intention being to have the race rowed up the stream, and as the train remained standing for half an hour the crowd had another damp time.

To-night the students down the town, and the hotels are completely jammed. Cot room was at a high premium all night, while not a few laid the ground work for pneumonia by sleeping in damp clothes.

At one or two of the hotels there was a tremendous amount of cheering and singing, and for two or three hours there was a triangular singing and yelling contest, for which the honors were about even. The prospect for good weather at a late hour to-night seemed a little more favorable, as it slowly cleared and the stars finally came out.

The oarsmen of the Connecticut University are spending the night at their comfortable house at Broadview as if this had been a day of ordinary events rather than one of suppressed excitement. While the men were naturally disappointed at the postponement of the race they accepted it as an incident in the every life. The evening was devoid of incidents. Coach Cook took the delay philosophically and stated that the condition of the buoys at 7 o'clock was such that coxswains could not have successfully steered a course. With the exception of Wickes, No. 2, in the 'Varsity shell, all of the Yale oarsmen are feeling splendidly. Wickes has developed a boil, which is becoming painful with time. He will, however, be able to keep his position in the shell. The two Yale crews were sent on the river early in the evening for a short warming-up spin.

Cornell Still Confident.

The colors of Cornell to-night floated from the tall flagstaff just as proudly as if the crew of that college had won the big race. Courtney's fine oarsmen returned to their quarters at 7:22 o'clock, after their two hours' love feast with Harvard at Red Top, where the Ithacans took refuge from the rain upon invitation of the Crimsons. Mr. Courtney and his men to-night feel that the failure to pull off the race cannot in any way be ascribed to a lack of readiness on their part. On the contrary, the Cornell men here point to the fact that Cornell, alone of the crews, appeared at the start on schedule time and was ready to row the race. This crew has lost none of its edge, and will go to the start to-morrow in regular Cornell style.

The Ithacans are feeling much gratified at the treatment accorded them to-day by both Yale and Harvard. During Cornell's visit to Red Top they were courteously furnished with clothing by Harvard, and were served with lunch. Later they launched their shell and rowed back to their quarters. Meanwhile Prof. Wheeler, who will act as judge for Cornell, spent a pleasant hour at Yale's quarters, where he dined as the guest of Bob Cook.

The 'Varsity race is scheduled for 12:30 to-morrow, and the Freshmen at 3 o'clock, but there is a movement on foot to have the latter rowed directly after the important contest.

The Harvard oarsmen retired to-night with little apprehension as to the outcome of to-morrow's race. It was a disappointment to the crew when it was first announced that the race would have to be postponed for a few hours, and when, again, in the evening, it was made known that the race would have to go over until to-morrow, there was the keenest disappointment among the crew. After the announcement that the race had been postponed until to-morrow, Capt. Perkins took his men out on the water for a short practice in racing starts. Capt. Perkins, '91, was the only visitor to-night at Red Top, and the crew retired early to secure all possible sleep preparatory to the expected hard contest of the morrow.

CREWS TRAINING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The Columbia and Pennsylvania 'varsity and freshmen crews, who are in training at Saratoga Lake and whose quarters are eight miles distant from Saratoga, had a lively time to-day in dodging the elements. Four separate and distinct storms, including thunder, lightning, wind, rain, hail, made their appearance inside of six hours. The Columbia and Pennsylvania men enjoyed early morning spins over the three-mile course, but the storms cut into their hours for regular practice. Despite the interruptions, they succeeded in getting in a good day's work. Both of the 'varsity crews had an exciting race with a driving storm that they saw approaching while out in the broad lake. They kept ahead of the storm and reached port at their respective training quarters at Luther's and Morey's safe and weary, but happy over their experience. Both crews pulled across the lake in admirable form.

LICENSES FOR TEACHERS.

The Committee on School System presented yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Education, resolutions to cover the cases of those teachers licensed prior to Feb. 1, in the old cities of New York and Brooklyn, under the condition that should their work prove entirely satisfactory, their licenses would be made permanent at the end of one year of continuous service. The resolutions, which were as follows, were laid over for consideration at the next meeting:

After mature consideration your Committee on School System has reached the conclusion that, whereas, under the minimum requirements for teachers' licenses, adopted by the Board of Education, a new system of licensing teachers has been introduced into the public school system of the Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx, therefore, certain of the licenses granted by former City Superintendents of New York, should in justice be regarded as equivalent to certain grades of licenses now issued under the new system. Accordingly your committee offers for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and hereby is authorized to grant permanent head of department licenses to all teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, who, on the 31st day of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, who had not less than eight years of experience in teaching, and who at time held the position of Vice Principal; also to all teachers who are on the eligible list as Principals and have not yet been appointed as such.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary head of department licenses to all teachers of the following grades in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than eight years of experience in teaching: 1. Male first assistants. 2. Women first and second assistants in primary and grammar schools, the latter who had been relieved of class teaching and who had been doing supervisory work not less than one year.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary license No. 2 to all teachers of the following grades in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx who on the 31st day of December 1897, held permanent licenses and had not less than four years of experience in teaching: 1. Male second and third assistants. 2. Women teaching in the last four years of the course as third, fourth, and fifth assistants. 3. Women teaching in the first three years of the course as third, fourth, fifth, and sixth assistants.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM H. GREENOUGH,
HORACE E. DRESSER.

VISITORS FROM HARTFORD.

A delegation of city officials and members of the Common Council of Hartford, Conn., visited this city yesterday. A committee of New York City officials met the visitors at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Hotel Manhattan. This committee was composed of President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, President Guggenheimer of the Council, President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, and President Clausen of the Park Department.

The visitors were escorted to the office of the Mayor, who happened to be out at the time. They were then shown through the various departments of the City Government.

The visitors were Acting Mayor Horace M. Andrews, President of the Council William A. Countryman, Vice President of the Council George L. Van Nais, President of the Water Commission John S. Hunter, Water Commissioner George E. Cady, Aldermen Edward Mahl, W. H. Schoville, F. A. West, John J. Dunn, J. F. Conniff, F. P. Spellacy, and M. Weider, Councilmen George P. Kellogg, E. B. Boynton, A. E. Hobson, A. L. Newton, E. B. Chapman, Peter Taylor, H. Goldstein, and P. N. Daly, City Attorney William J. McConville, Clerk of the Fire Commissioners George A. Reynolds, and Messenger F. P. Paige.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday afternoon, moved that the name of President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond be placed on the roll and called by the Secretary.

He said that President Cromwell had been declared elected by the courts; that the Corporation Counsel, to whom the matter had been referred by the board, had held it for two weeks without giving an opinion, and that there was no need of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel anyway. Mr. Cromwell, he argued, was entitled to the place, and the board had no right to ask him for his credentials. He had been elected by the people of his borough, and that fact was credentials enough.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea, who presided in the absence of President Holahan, said he thought the Corporation Counsel should have a week longer. All but President Grout agreed with him when the question was put to a vote.

President Bowley of the Borough of Queens objected to the connection of the system of pipes of the

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Sir Hubert Wins the Zephyr Stakes for Two-Year-Olds and Forget the Bay Hurdle Handicap.

BOTH WERE EASY VICTORIES

Swiftmas, Boy Orator, Goldmine, and Lehman the Other Winners—It Was a Good Day for Favorites and Speculators Were Happy.

Favorites did not fare quite so badly at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday as on Tuesday, for Lehman was a decided favorite in his race and Swiftmas and Sir Hubert were equal favorites in their races with Blue Devil and Kingdon, respectively. The result was that the speculators got back some of the money they have been pouring into the coffers of the bookmakers ever since the opening of the meeting at this track.

Considering the weather, there was an unusually large turn-out at the track. Fully 3,000 of the spectators were in the fifty-cent field, where the stand provided has no roof. Just before the fourth race was run a smart thunder shower came up, and when it was evident that the crowd was in for a drenching the gates separating this field from the grand stand lawn were opened and the fifty-centers stampeded for the shelter with a rush that literally carried away the track police who tried to control them. It was the one incident of the afternoon that put the crowd in a genuine good humor, as it was a spectacle such as they had not counted on.

But after the races there was an incident attending the departure from the track that served to annoy a great many ladies. When the new termini for the trains were arranged some Long Island genius decided to use cinders for the paths between the trains. These are never very comfortable to walk on with thin-soled shoes, and ladies have complained bitterly of it, but yesterday, when the cinders and ashes soiled dresses and skirts wherever they touched them, there was a general protest that would have touched the heart of President Baldwin could he have heard it and brought about some method of relief from what so many consider a positive nuisance.

Of the two stake events on yesterday's card, one was the Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Futurity course, and the other the Bay Hurdle Handicap, over a two-mile course. The former was run as the second race, the latter as the sixth, Sir Hubert winning the first-named and Forget the last. Both had rather easy victories, the former beating Kingdon after the Dwyer colt had led the field from the start until the horses were well into the main stretch, though Sims had to use his whip freely in order to force him to do so. But once well in the stretch, Sloan, who had kept Sir Hubert in second place, opened out a link, and allowed the Fleischmann colt to go at his own gait. Kingdon was stopping very rapidly and Sir Hubert had no trouble in winning, though Sloan made his bluff of appearing to snatch victory from defeat.

In the Hurdle Handicap there were but three starters, of which Sir Vassar was a pronounced favorite. Forget took the lead at the start, and showed the others the way clear to the finish, Sir Vassar running second, and Ben Efler a very poor third, all the way. The weight was too much for Sir Vassar, and though the horse struggled bravely, the race that Forget had at his mercy was too much for him, and the Hitchcock mare won easily in the end.

Swiftmas, Hanlon, and Mainstay made a pretty race of the opening dash, which the former won cleverly by a timely rush through the stretch, catching the two others, as they were tiring badly under the strain resulting from racing one another hotly from the start. Imp, who was so heavily touted for the Suburban, was in the field, but ran wretchedly, and was a poor sixth at the end.

Sly Fox seems to be going back badly since the severe illness of his trainer, Hardy Campbell. He had none of his old speed in the stretch, and was badly beaten by Boy Orator, Sanders and Letson in the second race, a run of a mile. Sloan rode the winner, and did it in very clever fashion.

John McCafferty pulled off one of his good things in the fourth race, a run for maiden two-year-olds, which he won with his filly Goldmine. He and his friends had every cent they could rake together on the filly, and are reported to have made one of the best betting coups of the year, backing the filly down from 15 to 1 to 6 to 1.

Lehman won the selling race at a mile and an eighth from Bannock after a hard fight all the way. Sloan carried off the honors, as he plainly outrode Maher, who had the mount on Bannock.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Highweight handicap. Purse $700, with subscription of $10 each added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Turney Brothers' b c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 120 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Murphy.)
2—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's blk. g., 5, 106, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer.)
3—Mainstay, J. Hill's ch. h., 6, 107, 7 to 1.....(Doggett)

Lambent, 5, 122, 7 to 1, (Williams;) Prince Auckland, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Imp, 4, 135, 10 to 1, (McCafferty;) Bastion, 4, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Blue Devil, 4, 114, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Albanian, 4, 114, 40 to 1, (Taral,) and Arbuckle, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and No. 2.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 1 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 109, 6 to 1..(Spencer)

Satirist, 109, 10 to 1, (Williams,) and Marblehead, 114, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Boy Orator, W. Keys's b. c., by Meddler-Suspense, 114 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 129, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Letson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 110, 3 to 1.....(Williams)

Sly Fox, 131, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Tabouret, 109, 15 to 1, (Murphy;) Ella Daly, 109, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Kenmore Queen, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Goldmine, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Goldfinch-Explosion, 119 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
2—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., 119, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 119, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Captain Sigsbee, 122, 6 to 5, (Murphy;) Great Neck, 122, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Ben Blue, 122, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Galahad, 122, 7 to 1, (Williams;) Col. Tenny, 122, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sunny Stream, 119, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55. No bid for the winner.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 7 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 102, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 108, 5 to 2..(Sims)
4—Estaca, G. Murphy's b. h., 106, 5 to 2.....(Spencer)

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Bay Hurdle Handicap. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:49.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 147 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Chandler)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5, 173, 4 to 5 and out.....(Hogan)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. h., 5, 147, 16 to 5..(Finnegan)

Won easily by three lengths; thirty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Himtime.....	The Gardener.....	104
Armament.....	Alpen.....	109
Mr. Clay.....	King's Pride.....	94
Rusher.....	Mischief Maker.....	89
Autumn.....		104

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Een Holladay..	126	George Keene....	106
Peep o' Day.....	118	Howard Mann....	106
Previous.....	111	Dutch Skater.....	104
Damien.....	109	Defender.....	101

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds. For fillies two years old. Four and a half furlongs.

High Degree.....	125	Lady Onward....	105
Onondaga's Pride..	110	Dam Var.....	105
Whiplash.....	110	Halo.....	105
Lepida.....	110	Nell Dale.....	105
Lady Lindsay.....	110	Saccharine.....	105

FOURTH RACE.—Swift Stakes; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Hamburg.....	120	Murillo.....	116
Van Antwerp.....	123	Loiterer.....	116
Nuto.....	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Peat.....	125	Tinkler.....	102
Rotterdam.....	125	Slasher.....	100
Kenmore Queen.....	105	Follow the Flag....	95
Momentum.....	105	Inspection.....	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile on turf course.

Damien.....	118	Tanis.....	105
Howard S.....	116	Charentus.....	105
Burlesque.....	114	Mt. Washington....	105
Ben Ronald.....	109	Rinaldo.....	101
Sun Up.....	110	Her Own.....	96
Bannock.....	108	Octave.....	88
Hats Off.....	106		

TROTTING AT THE PARKWAY.

Rain Interferes with the Club's Opening Day—Only Two Races Being Held.

Two races run off in one-two-three order and then a sudden downpour of rain put an end to the trotting races at Parkville yesterday, and necessitated a postponement to 1 o'clock to-day. It was the opening day of the Parkway Driving Club's Summer meeting, and the races attracted a large crowd, many women being present. E. J. O'Flynn, Alexander Newburger, and William Slieman occupied the judges' stand, R. J. Wheeler of Toledo, Ohio, officiated as starter.

Ten horses faced the starter for the opening event, the 2:50 class, trotting. Fierenze and Prince Junior were the favorites, each selling for $25 against the field at $20. When the horses got away Dollie Madison rushed to the front, and held the lead to the last eighth. Then Prince Junior challenged, and seemed to be coming strong when he went to a break. In the meantime Snyder had been gradually improving Addazetta's position, and twenty-five yards from the wire was on even terms with Dollie Madison, Prince Junior being between them and still running. It was one of the prettiest finishes ever seen on the track. Snyder, by a piece of very clever driving, got the heat just at the wire by a scant nose. The rest of the field was close up, except C. E. J., who was put out of the race by a broken sulky wheel. Addazetta also won the remaining heats cleverly.

In the 2:17 class, pacing, there were five starters. Blue Wilkes sold a strong favorite at $20, against $16 for the field, and he justified the confidence by winning in straight heats, although he had to step the first heat in 2:16¼ to do it. Ralston Boy, a big bay gelding, the property of John McGuire of this city, had a host of admirers. He was known to have turned the Parkville track in 2:15 a few days previously, and the knowing ones placed a good bit of money on him. His character as a frequent and persistent breaker was more in evidence than his speed, and from the very first he was never in it.

The contending horse in the two first heats of this race was Sam Devere's Director mare, Annie E. Up to 100 yards from the wire the little mare gave Blue Wilkes a good race, but after that Snyder, perceiving the futility of forcing the mare, let up and contented himself with second place.

The entries for to-day's events are excellent, and some first-class racing is to be expected. Summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:50 class, Trotting. Purse $200.

Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, (Snyder).....1 1 1
Fierenze, b. m., by Dictator, (Walker).....4 2 2
Dollie Madison, g. m., by James Madison, (Shultz).....2 7 4
Prince Junior, b. g., (Stevens).....3 3 6
Genova, b. m., (Post).....6 4 3
Puck, b. g., (Dudley).....5 10 5
Bonnefella, b. m., (Hendrickson).....7 5 9
G. E. J., br. g., (Jackson).....10 6 8
No. 8, b. h., (Quintin).....8 8 7
Master Sphinx, br. g., (Devy).....9 9 10

Time—2:28¾; 2:28¼; 2:28¾.

SECOND RACE.—2:17 class, pacing. Purse, $300.

Blue Wilkes, b. h., by Roy Wilkes, (Wilkins).....1 1 1
Annie E., br. m., by Director, (Snyder).2 2 4
Iveta, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Nichols).....4 3 2
Tom Cole, b. h., by Delmarch, (Shultz).3 4 3
Ralston Boy, b. g., by Ralston, (McGuire).....5 5 dis.

Time—2:16¾; 2:20; 2:19½.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 22.—At the second day's racing of the Newcastle and Gosforth Park Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. Vyner's four-year-old brown colt King Crow won the Northumberland Plate. J. Hammond's four-year-old brown colt Herminius was second and Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old brown horse Villiers was third.

The Gatwick Purley Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Blozom. Benelam was second, Godrevy third. There were seven starters.

Capt. E. W. Baird's three-year-old bay colt Orvilepana finished first in the race for the Manor Welter Plate. Pan II. was second and Merv was third. Five horses ran.

Germans Buying Kentucky Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—Major Sam Morgan sold to V. Bock of Berlin, Germany, a five-year-old mare Lillie B., by Constantine, 2:12½, dam by Gen. Benton, for $2,000. There are several Germans here to buy trotters.

PILLSBURY NOW IN THE LEAD.

Tarrasch, However, Will Gain Half a Point in the Chess Match.

VIENNA, June 22.—The sixteenth round of the international chess tournament was begun this morning at the local chess club in this city, when the competitors were paired as follows:

Steinitz vs. Lipke, Marco vs. Caro, Schlechter vs. Baird, Showalter vs. Trenchard, Blackburne vs. Burn, Pillsbury vs. Walbrodt, Janowski vs. Alapin, Schiffers vs. Tarrasch, Tschigorin vs. Halprin, and Maroczy a bye.

The first adjournment was made at 2 o'clock, when the following results were recorded: Pillsbury beat Walbrodt, Janowski beat Alapin, Tschigorin beat Halprin, and Marco and Caro drew. The other games were pending. Showalter and Schlechter had the better positions in their respective games, while the other games stood even.

When play ceased this evening at 9 o'clock the following results were recorded, in addition to those arrived at this afternoon: Steinitz beat Lipke, Schlechter defeated Baird, Showalter downed Trenchard, Blackburne and Burn drew, and Tarrasch beat Schiffers.

Although Pillsbury leads at present, Tarrasch has a win in hand against Janowski, which after its conclusion will give the German the lead, with half a point over Pillsbury. The following is now the score of all the competitors:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	9	6	Pillsbury	11½	3½
Baird	3	12	Schiffers	5	10
Blackburne	6½	8½	Schlechter	8½	7½
Burn	8½	6½	Showalter	6	9
Caro	4½	10½	Steinitz	9½	6½
Halprin	6½	8½	*Tarrasch	11	3
*Janowski	9½	4½	Trenchard	2½	12½
Lipke	7½	7½	Tschigorin	9	6
Marco	7½	8½	Walbrodt	8	7
Maroczy	9½	5½			

*Adjourned game.

On Friday the order of play for the seventeenth round will be as follows: Alapin vs. Schiffers, Walbrodt vs. Janowski, Burn vs. Pillsbury, Trenchard vs. Blackburne, Baird vs. Showalter, Caro vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Tschigorin, Steinitz a bye.

CONTESTS OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Progress of the Game for the Metropolitan Championships.

Despite several showers, the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon managed to have played nearly all the day's scheduled matches in the Metropolitan tennis championships.

Yale's two representatives, H. H. Hackett, Yale champion, and J. A. Allen, won their matches with little opposition. W. Gordon Parker, the old-timer, showed he had not entirely lost his stroke by winning his match easily. The score follows:

Championship Singles, Preliminary Round.—H. H. Hackett, Yale, beat W. C. Hyward, West Side Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—2; W. Gordon Parker, West Side Tennis Club, beat Dean Emery, Lenox Tenis Club, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—H. E. Avery, Detroit A. C., beat F. L. Miller, Orange, by default.

Handicap Singles, Preliminary Round.—H. E. Avery, (owe one-half 15,) beat J. Pearce, (15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

First Round—Dr. H. H. Heywood, (owe one-half 15,) beat A. D. Smith, (30,) 6—4, 6—0; L. Clark, (30,) beat H. S. Smith, (15,) 6—1, 6—0.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Score Enough Runs in the First Inning to Defeat New Yorks.

GETTIG WAS AN EASY MARK

He Was Relieved by Seymour Too Late to Save the Game—Cleveland Wins from Brooklyn — Fourteen Innings in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	35	19	.648
Boston	34	20	.630
Cleveland	32	21	.604
Baltimore	30	21	.588
Chicago	31	24	.564
Pittsburg	29	25	.537
New York	27	26	.509
Philadelphia	23	27	.460
Brooklyn	22	29	.431
Washington	19	35	.352
St. Louis	19	35	.352
Louisville	19	38	.333

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 10; New York, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The home team won to-day's game from the New Yorks in the first inning. Manager Anson sent Gettig against the Pittsburgs, but Gettig had to be relieved by Seymour in the first inning. He was an easy mark from the start, and, aided by an error by Warner, the home team piled up eight runs. Seymour pitched a good game, and although the New Yorks fielded and batted well, they were unable to overcome the big lead secured by the Pittsburgs. Umpire Cushman's work was very poor. Both teams suffered alike by his decisions. Joyce took exception to one decision in the first inning, and was ordered out of the game, Gettig, who was relieved by Seymour at the time Joyce was sent to the bench, going to first base. Davis and Gleason carried off the fielding honors for the New Yorks, as did Gray and Ely for the home team. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf..3	3	1	0	0	
O'Brien, cf..2	1	0	0	0	
Gray, 2b.....3	3	2	0	0	
M'Carthy, lf.1	1	4	0	0	
H. Davis, 1b.1	0	12	1	0	
Fadden, 2b..0	0	1	4	1	
Bow'rm'n, c.0	2	5	1	0	
Ely, ss.....1	1	3	4	0	
Tannehill, p.1	0	1	0	1	
Total....10	11	27	15	3	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf..1	1	2	0	0	
Tiernan, lf..0	1	1	0	0	
Joy, 1b.....0	0	0	0	0	
Seymour, p..0	1	1	3	0	
G. Davis, ss.1	0	1	7	0	
Gleason, 2b.2	2	2	3	0	
Mc'Creery, rf.0	0	1	0	0	
Hartm'n, 3b.0	1	4	0	0	
Warner, c..0	0	6	1	1	
Gettig, p....0	1	7	3	2	
Total.....5	10	24	17	3	

Pittsburg	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—10
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Gray, Van Haltren, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Donovan, McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Seymour. Stolen bases—Donovan, Gray. Double plays—Fadden, Ely, and H. Davis; Gettig, G. Davis, and Hartman; Gleason, Gettig, and Hartman; Seymour and Gettig. First on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Gettig, 1; off Seymour, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 5. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS COULD NOT BAT.

Powell's Pitching Was Too Much for the Team in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Brooklyns found Powell, the home team's pitcher, hard to solve to-day. Miller also pitched well, but the Clevelands bunched their hits in the third inning and took a winning lead. Both teams played a good fielding game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf..0	1	2	0	0	
Childs, 2b...2	2	3	3	1	
Wallace, 3b.1	0	1	2	0	
McKean, ss.1	3	0	2	0	
Tebeau, 1b..0	1	10	0	0	
Blake, rf...0	1	3	0	0	
McAleer, cf..0	1	5	0	0	
O'Connor, c..0	1	0	5	0	
Wilson, p....1	0	0	1	0	
Total.....5	9	27	8	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	1	2	0	0	
Jones, rf....0	0	4	1	0	
La Ch'ce, ss.1	0	0	4	1	
Check'rd, lf.0	1	2	0	0	
Tucker, 1b..0	0	10	1	0	
Hallm'n, 2b.0	1	1	2	0	
Shindle, 3b..0	0	2	2	0	
Ryan, c....0	0	5	0	0	
Miller, p....0	0	1	2	0	
Total.....2	4	27	11	1	

Cleveland..	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Miller, 2. Two-base hits—McKean, Childs and Shekard. Sacrifice hit—Baker. Stolen base—Hallmen. Double play—Jones and Ryan. Hit by pitched ball—By Wilson, 1; by Miller, 1. Wild pitch—Wilson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 6; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Woods, the Chicagos' young pitcher, figured in another fourteen-inning contest to-day, and again lost his game by one run. Willis was retired in the first, after having given four bases and hitting a batsman. The locals could do nothing with Lewis after the second, and he won his own game at the finish by a safe drive that scored Bergen. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Chicago ..	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston ..	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Boston, 13. Errors—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A wild throw by Jennings in the seventh inning bounded into the grand stand and allowed Hill to make the circuit with the winning run. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; Baltimore, McJames and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Not a Washington player passed second base to-day, and only two of them reached that bag. The Colonels fielded finely and did some great base running. The feature of the game was Hoy's steal of home while Swaim was in the act of pitching the ball. Attendance, 500. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 13; Washington, 5. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Washington, Swaim and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Philadelphias won to-day's game by hitting at opportune times. The locals played a listless fielding game, and their errors were costly. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Other Games.

At Newark—Paterson, 3; Newark, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Rochester—Providence, 6; Rochester, 1.
At Buffalo—Springfield, 10; Buffalo, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Toronto, 4.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE MEETING.

Hartford's Franchise Sold and Sunday Schedule Rearranged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Atlantic Baseball League held a special meeting here to-day. All clubs in the league were represented. The principal subject discussed was the rearrangement of the Sunday schedule, Allentown having decided to drop Sunday playing. Lancaster and Hartford will fill in Allentown's Sunday dates at Newark and Paterson.

J. B. Birmingham of Hartford to-day sold the Hartford franchise to a stock company formed by William Traffley, manager of the team. William Barnie, until recently manager of the Brooklyn National League Club, made an effort to buy the franchise from Birmingham, but they could not agree on the price. Barnie is now managing the Springfield Eastern League Club.

HOBART WINS AT TENNIS.

American Player Beats All His Antagonists at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 22.—In the all-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon to-day, Clarence Hobart, the American player, beat Payn by the score of 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles, Nisbet and Hobart beat Hawes and Orme, the scores for the sets being 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

In this game Hobart took the place of Eaves, who is ill. Hobart did not play up to his usual form in either of the games in which he participated to-day.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUP RACE.

The Merrythought Wins Over the Course from Dover to Helgoland.

HELGOLAND, June 22.—There were seven competitors in the yacht race for the German Emperor's Cup, the course being from Dover to Helgoland. The start was made at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and the first boat to finish, the Rainbow, arrived here at 2:25 o'clock this morning. The Ratona arrived at 5 o'clock, the Charmion at 5:30, the Castenet at 7:35, and the Merrythought at 8:15. The Egret arrived at 1:15 P. M. and the Siesta at 3 P. M.

The Merrythought has been declared the winner of the race, with the Ratona second, and the Castenet third.

DOVER, England, June 22.—The race for Mr. Gordon Hodgkinson's North Sea Cup, from Dover to Helgoland, was an essay victory for the yawl-rigged yacht May Morn. The boats started on June 18.

Priest Celebrates His Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Patrick A. Walsh, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Astoria, celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest yesterday. Solemn high mass was celebrated, and besides many priests Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn was present. A reception was held after the church services, and the priest received the congratulations of his parishioners. He has been rector of the church for fifteen years. Before he went to Astoria he was connected with St. Peter's Church, at Warren and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, as assistant to the late Father Fransioli.

Identified as Alfred C. Dwight.

The body of the man found in the North River opposite One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Tuesday morning, was positively identified yesterday afternoon as that of Alfred C. Dwight, forty-five years old, a sculptor, of Springfield, Mass. The identification was made by John Dwight, a brother, who said that the drowned man was well to do. The body will be taken to Springfield for burial.

Lawyer Lyng Dies Suddenly.

Jandire Lyng, a lawyer, attached to the office of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage in the firm's office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died in half an hour. He was married, was fifty-five years old, and lived at 1,065 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn Borough.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar. No other cause will be called this session.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; jury.
4092—Arnold vs. Miller. 17539—Lestienne vs. Er-
11329—Menke vs. Hedden hardt.
11903—Sulterman v s. 8573—Fleitman vs. Millermagone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers
19—McBride vs. Allen.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
145—Cleary vs. tug C. C. Chase and steamboat Newark

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

55—Bedell vs. Arnold.
4—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
43—Auffmordt vs. same.
44—Wickers vs. same.
53—Doyle vs. Reid.
67—Dolan vs. McLaughlin.
87—Brady vs. Man. Ry. Co.
41—Barber vs. same.
15—Kennedy vs. Mayor, &c.
30—Daly vs. Walrath.
38—Denenfeld vs. Bauman.
21—People ex rel. Newsam vs. Moss.
93—Babcock Print. Press Mfg. Co. vs. Ranons.
95—De Klyn vs. Simpson

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
2—Mitchell vs. City of New York.
3—Austin vs. Hollar Lock Inspec. & G. Co.
4—People ex rel. Adelheid vs. Coler.
5—People, &c., vs. same
6—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.
7—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
8—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.
9—City Real E. Co. vs. Gualtieri.
10—Rose vs. Whitehead.
11—Williams vs. Wunder.
12—Dime Sav. Bk. of B. vs. McGuckin.
13—Coates vs. Keenan.
14—Peabody vs. Eder.
15—Jockel vs. McCormick.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Post vs. Nadeau.
18—Orvis vs. Midland Hotel Co.
19—Merzbach vs. Stewart.
20—Ehret vs. Theiss.
21—Silva vs. Whiteman.
22—Rouse vs. Haas.
23—Lesher vs. same.
24—People, &c., vs. Muller.
25—Wessels vs. Beltz.
26—Tanenbaum vs. Heyman.
27—Russell vs. Clayton.
28—Mullen vs. Mullen.
29—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.
30—In re Stevens.
31—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
32—Watson vs. Van Wyck.
33—Thayer vs. Knox.
34—People, &c., vs. Com. Alliance L. Ins. Co.
35—Overington vs. Simonson.
36—Blessing vs. Osgood.
37—Strader vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
38—Leyle vs. Lesster.
39—Wilmerding vs. Don.
40—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Purdy.
41—Witkin vs. Hershfield.
42—Dooley vs. Smith.
43—Clark vs. Grening.
44—Bush vs. Coler.
45—Dekay vs. California Water & M. Co.
46—In re Coles.
47—Marcus vs. Silver.
48—Unit. Bro'hood of C. M. vs. Baumann.
49—Newell vs. Dernberg.
50—People ex rel. Westchester Water Co. vs. Coler.
51—Bush vs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Without Special Features — Transactions in the Salesroom.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for Mrs. E. Hynes to Dr. George Evans, for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 55 West Thirty-ninth street, 21 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Henry Oppenheimer to Peter Wagner, for improvement, a plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth street, 125 feet west of Central Park, West, 75 by 100.

Charles Buek has sold to Gardner Wetherbee, for about $85,000, the four-story dwelling with extension, 241 West Seventy-second street, 25 by 102.2. This is one of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Buek.

William Picken has sold, for $14,500, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, just east of the Boulevard, on lot 16.8 by 100.

B. Cooney has bought for improvement the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 150 feet east of West End Avenue.

Jackson & Stern have sold to A. Silverson for improvement 234 Henry Street, 23 by 100. The same firm has bought from I. T. Sherman the three-story dwelling, 50 Pike Street, 27 by 86.

The four-story dwelling with stable at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street has been leased to Gerson Siegel for two years at an annual rental of $8,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at public auction, to William Rosenweig, for $2,975, the lot, Third Avenue, east side, 289.42 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125. At the sale of the Bathgate estate holdings at auction last December this lot brought $2,375.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Hugh Martin, for $24,475, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear, 128 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Fay, for $18,300, the two three-story stone-front dwellings 528 and 530 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 29.6 by 99.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Helen S McLean, for $40,000, all title and interest of William F. Widmayer in the three three-story brick tenements, 215 to 219 Seventh Avenue, together with the eight-story building 160 to 174 West Twenty-third Street, occupying a plot 148.1 by 175 and irregular, at the southeast corner of the streets named.

Richard V. Harnett sold, in foreclosure, to William Nielson, for $29,100, the four-story stone-front dwelling 12 West Eighty-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2; also, to E. B. Yale, for $27,350, the similar dwelling, 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, E. V. Thornall, for $130, all title and interest of Samuel T. Reed in the four-story stone-front dwelling 347 West Forty-sixth Street, 19.6 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, referee, 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 425 feet east of the Boulevard, 50 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,953.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,965.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 445 East Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick tool house and shed, 15 by 100, George M. Smith, owner; F. F. Youngs, architect; cost, $500.

Home Street, northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a one-story frame shed, 32 by 20 and 24, John Eichler Brewing Company, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Guion Place, north side, 125 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 28, Gordon & Gillingham, owners; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Burnside Avenue, north side, 20.6 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 18.2 by 75.8, Thomas Morgan of 1,428 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $16,500.

Burnside Avenue, northwest corner of Anthony Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.6 by 62.8, Thomas Morgan, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 312 East Seventy-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Moritz Bachman of 354 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $850.

Nos. 334 to 338 West Twenty-fifth Street, to three five-story brick tenements; D. F. Quinn, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Streets, to a five-story brick opera house; Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 135 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story and basement brick hospital; Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, owner; Charles C. Haight, architect; cost, $50,000.

William Street, at the intersection of Rose Street, to a fourteen-story brick and granite business building; Metropolitan Realty Company of 5 Beekman Street, owner; Post & McCord, architects; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 22.

ALLEN ST, e s, 198.5 ft south of Hester St, 32.6x50.4x45.5x23.1x73.4; Isidore Jackson and others to Louis Sackin..... 1

AVENUE C, 200, s e s, 26.9 ft n of 12th St, 25x62.6; Charles Stahle and others to Adolph Jacobs..... 1

AVENUE C, n e corner of 6th St, 100x205; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, 100x105, Unionport; James W. Bedell to George Greig..... 150

AVENUE C, 200, s e s, 25x62.6; Katie Kless to Adolph Jacobs..... 10,325

BROOME ST, 435, 23x100; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and wife to William W. Astor..... 75,000

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Amelia Glass..... 1

EAGLE AV, 150 ft n of 101st St, 25x125; Samuel Greenbaum and wife to the Hebrew Infant Asylum..... 23,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 200, e s, 24x88.4; Irving Bachrach and wife to Leopold Schlmeider, 1/2 part..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 159.6 ft s of Union St, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Annie F. Brandt..... 500

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 74.11 ft s of 151st St, 25x100; Frank A. Ehret to George Ehret..... 9

LAFONTAINE AV, Lot 108, map of Monteray; Patrick J. O'Meara to George Ranger..... 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x88.9x24.4x— with strip adjoining on the south and gore adjoining on the north; Victor M. Gombert to David Peltz..... 15,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 78th St, 80x20; Seline E. Dimock to F. W. Budd.. 10

LOT 352, map of Block J of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Louise E. Hunchberger..... 600

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 21.10x—x25.11x111.11; Herman Schmuck and others to George Niemann..... 1

OAKES AV, w s, 43.3 ft n of Wall Place, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Albert F. Anderson..... 400

PARK ROW, 122, n s, 24.4x107.6x24x106.7; Simon P. Flannery and wife to William J. Caven..... 23,000

PERRY AV, e s, 455.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 30.11x100x44.10x100.11; Bernard J. Hughes and wife to Hettie Knox..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 417, 419, and 421, 60.9x128x60.9x142.1; Charles Olmsted and others to Florence G. Woolverton.. 1

VARICK ST, 67, 22x62.3; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Julius T. Lyons..... 15,600

WALTON AV, w s, 126 ft south of 165th St, 25x112.8x25.6x107.4; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens..... 1

WALTON AV, w s, 77.8 ft south of 165th St, 25x102.10x25.6x97.11; Hannah C. Doran to Viola D. Allison..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 80 ft n of Spring St, 62x100x62x97; Charles Olmsted and others to Evelyn Horr and another. 1

1ST AV, w s, 46.8 south of 10th St, 23.1x72.1; Francis J. Muller, as executor, to Francis J. Muller..... 1

3D AV, 519, e s, 18.2x60; Emma Johnson to Lulu Benson..... 1

5TH AV, 2,228 and 2,230, 49.6x85; Jane M. Hamilton and others, trustees, to Teodore Schmidt..... 1

6TH AV, 246, e s, 62.8 ft n of 27th St, 10.7x82; Emily K. Simonson to Nathan Kemper and another..... 1

3D ST, 46 East, 20x50; Katie Kloss, as executrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 9,500

3D ST, 35 and 37 West, 90x102.8; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Emil Bloch..... 100

3D ST, s w s, 60 ft s e of 2d Av, 20x80; Charles Stahle and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

7TH ST, 75, n s, 25x97.6; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Henrietta Studinski..... 10

23D ST, 241 and 243 West; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Emil Bloch..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 190 ft west of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Francis Morris to Michael J. McCarthy..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Eugene C. Ludin to Henry E. Stevens and another..... 10

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Marietta Wilsey to Thomas A. Nevins..... Exch.

73D ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to William M. Kingsland, as trustee..... 14,150

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft east of 2d av, 25x100.2; John M. Ruekert and wife to Lizzie A. Rowe..... 18,000

102D ST, s s, 295 ft east of 1st Av, 50x100; Thomas F. Sturges and others to R. H. Handley..... 7,500

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; William M. McCarty and wife to Joseph Seiocca..... 1

126TH ST, 118 West, 18.9x99.11; Thomas P. Hollingsworth and another, executors, to Samuel S. Sherwood..... 18,000

126TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 6th Av, (Lenox Av,) 18.9x99.11; William T. P. Hollingsworth and others to Samuel S. Sherwood..... 10

134TH ST, s s, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.7x100; Lewis Z. Bach to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 750

136TH ST, n s, 151.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Robinson to Anna Gerhart..... 14,500

146TH ST, n s, part of Lot 188, map of Mott Haven, 12.6x110; Julia A. Bunting to Jane Wylie..... 2,740

151ST, s e corner of road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central Bridge, runs to highwater mark, with land under water, &c., except parcel between 153d St, n s, and w s of 7th Av, and e s of McComb's Dam Road 1-3 part..... —

170TH ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of College Av, 173.5x69.4x101.3; Tiller Av, w corner of 171st St, 51.6x105.5x50x92.11; Tiller Av, n w s, 75.5 ft s w of 171st St, 25.5x154.6x25x151.11; also, Tiller Av, s w corner of College Av, 135.5x92.7x164.1; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward J. McCluskey..... 10,125

INGRAHAM, Daniel P., referee, to Nathaniel Whitman..... 195,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOCH, Emil, to Jacob Hirsh; 35 and 37 East 3d St, 1 year..... $150,000

BERGOFFEN, Bella, to Philip Feldmann; 183 Stanton St, 3 years..... 1,000

BUTLER, William C., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Chisholm St, 135 ft s of Jennings St, 4, months..... 2,500

BUTLER, Arthur D., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Chisholm St, 155 ft s of Jennings St, 4 months..... 5,000

DAVIS, Ascher, and Lena Boskey to Frena Schiip; 24 and 26 Pitt St, 2 years..... 1,000

DI SESSA, Nicola, and others to Giovanni Lordi; 114 and 116 Mulberry St, 1 year.. 620

DOOLEY, Thomas, to the Count Charles de Mauntsculnin Baron de Fontenoy and another, trustees, &c.; 25 Ferry St, and 2 and 2½ Jacob St, 3 years..... 30,000

FRY, Anna E., and others to Ambrose K. Ely; n w cor of 1st St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GLASS, Amelia, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 182 Clinton St, 1 year..... 8,000

HARTMANN, Joseph and Katie, to Fannie H. Youngs; s e corner of Commonwealth Av and Mansion St, 3 years..... 2,000

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM to William S. Buchanan; w s of Eagle Av, 150 ft n of 161st St, 2 years..... 2,000

JACOBS, Adolph, to Catherine King; 200 Avenue C, 3 years..... 6,000

KHOURI, Assad G. and Ann E., to Rowland W. Thomas; e s of Valentine Av, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 2 years..... 800

KHOURI, Assad G. and Ann E., to Rowland W. Thomas; e s of Tiebout Av, 507.10 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 600

KNOX, Hettie, to Louisa I. Bailey; e s of Perry Av, 455.11 ft s of Gunhill Road, 3 years..... 1,200

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Maselie Lindley; 46 East 3d St, 1 year..... 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 46 East 3d St, 1 year..... 1,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Edward Brandon, executors, &c.; 67 Varick St, 3 years..... 12,000

McKENNA, Charles F., to August Eimer; n s of 151st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MULLIGAN, Lawrence, to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustees, &c.; 993 Broome St, 3 years..... 11,000

OAKLAND, Ernest, Luther R. and others to United States Trust Company of New York; 54 West Broadway, 3 years..... 18,000

OTTINGER, Maria A., to Henry Stemme; e s of 1st Av, 60 ft s of 17th St, 2 years. $660-840

SOLOMON, Morris, and others to J. J. O'Sullivan; 963 1st Av, 4½ years....$900-1,100

WEEKS, James, executor, to Abraham B. Roossin; 31 Columbia St, 5 years..... 480

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 95.8x100; Davis & Brussell against Hannah Gill and the estate of Robinson Gill, owners; G. W. Spitzer and R. Gill & Sons, contractors..... $1,225

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 171; Nathan Schall against Philip Braender, or Mary Bischoff, owners; Marcus Schall, contractor..... 29

WATER ST, 160; John C. Orr & Co. against Gustav Salomon, owner; C. C. Gately, contractor..... 148

WEST END AV, e s, 50 ft s of 80th St, 42x100; John C. Blake against the Builders' Realty Company and John H. Wellwood, owners; Thomas Fitzgerald and Lawrence E. Blake, contractors.... 162

3D ST, 301 to 307 East; Patrick Marrin against Barney Isaacs and Michael Jacobson, owners and contractors; Diehl & Wiegand, contractors..... 1,400

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Adelbert S. Nichols against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors..... 62

98TH ST, 212 East; Abraham Sapirman against Annie E. Tinneberg, owner and contractor..... 31

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William Donlon against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor..... 495

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

71ST ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x100; E. De Lacey on J. D. Butler to William Buess..... $275

71ST ST, s w corner of West End Av, 19.5x100, E. De Lacey on J. D. Butler to William Buess..... 90

Lis Pendens.

EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, 25; Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees, against Jeanne L. Taylor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

LOTS 306, 307, 310, 326, 327, and 328, map of property of Edward K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; Mary L. Wood against Henry Y. Chubb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. r. McGown.

MAIDEN LANE, 85; Department of Buildings against Rachel and Matilda Rich, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MONROE ST, s s, 286.8 ft w of Pike St, 25x93; Chrystie St, 86; the Eastern Brewing Company against Sabino and Barbara Romolo, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer.

PARK AV, s w corner of 96th St, 54x100; Louis V. Bell and another, trustees, &c., against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

PEARL ST, 36; Department of Buildings against Maria W. Lawrence and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PITT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Jonas Well and another against Jane Fagan, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 20x81.6; Hannah Hellman against Eleanor McCartan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

57TH ST, 222 West; Department of Buildings against Adam Noll, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

184TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x103.10x25x106; Patrick Hopkins, individually and as administrator, &c., against Leo Dinkelspiel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Thomas.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, creamery, Western	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@72c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 27c; No. 2 rye, 40@41c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$9.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The volume of speculation in cotton shows a fair degree of public interest in the staple at present prices, but the trade at large is apparently fickle-minded with prices on the one hand low, comparatively speaking, while on the other it is generally admitted that the outlook for the growing crop is very favorable, if not exceptionally so. The weekly weather crop bulletin from Washington, issued yesterday morning, indicates that conditions have been exceptionally favorable for cotton during the week; that the reports show a decided improvement of the condition of the cotton plant generally throughout the belt. The notable exceptions are that in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the land is grassy and in need of cultivation, while some complaints of lice are received from North Carolina. Private crop accounts are generally brilliant. The first call, however, notwithstanding the bearish crop news, showed a steady market at an advance of 3@5 points. This improvement was due to favorable cables. Prices gradually eased off, until from the highest point of the morning, a loss of 5@11 points was apparent. The market was finally steady, with near months 3 points lower, and distant months unchanged to 1 point higher. Total sales were 99,300 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet and closed easy at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling Gulf, 6⅝c, against 7 13-16c and 8 1-16c, respectively, last year; sales included 100 bales for export, 450 bales to spinners and 1,300 bales on contract. Southern spot cotton markets, middling quoted, were as follows: Galveston quiet, 5 13-16c; sales, 43 bales; New Orleans quiet, 6c; sales, 700 bales. Mobile dull, 5¾c, ¼c lower; sales, 150 bales. Savannah quiet, 5¾c, 1-16c lower. Wilmington firm, 5⅞c, ¼c lower. Norfolk dull, 6¼c; sales, 27 bales. Baltimore nominal, 6½c. Augusta nominal, 6 3-16@6¼c; sales, 57 bales. St. Louis quiet, 5 15-16c. Memphis quiet, 6c; sales, 150 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened steady, 1-64d advance. Closed barely steady, net unchanged on near months to 12-64d advance on distant months. December-January, 320½b; January-February, 320½b; February-March, 321b; March-April, 322v; June, 324s; June-July, 324s; July-August, 324s; August-September, 324s; September-October, 322½b; October-November, 321½b; November-December, 320½b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.13@6.14
July	6.19	6.20	6.12	6.13@6.14
August	6.23	6.25	6.14	6.16@6.17
September	6.08	6.08	6.02	6.04@6.05
October	6.08	6.10	6.03	6.05@6.06
November	6.07	6.07	6.00	6.03@6.04
December	6.08	6.09	6.02	6.05@6.06
January	6.13	6.13	6.06	6.08@6.09
February	...	...	...	6.11@6.12
March	6.19	6.19	6.12	6.14@6.15
April	...	...	...	6.17@6.19

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78	79⅛	77½	79
September	72⅝	72⅝	71 13-16	72¼
December	73 5-16	73⅝	72⅛	72¼
Corn—				
July	36⅜	36½	36¼	36½
September	37½	37½	37⅜	37½
December	38	38¼	38	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73½	74½	72½	74
September	68	68	67	67½
December	68⅝	68¾	67½	67⅞
Corn—				
July	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
September	32⅞	33 1-16	32⅜	33
December	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
September	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

The option list was all weak and lower, but spot property and July, reflecting concentration of the old Leiter possessions, was firmly held at Tuesday's prices, with 280,000 bushels No. 2 red taken here by exporters at 87c, free on board, afloat, and 12 loads more at outports, making 47 loads all told for the day's foreign business. The decline in futures followed an unexpectedly favorable turn in crop news, operating on a market somewhat bare of urgent short interests after Tuesday's active covering movement. There was likewise a considerable line of small local holdings, which had to be disposed of on the early weakness, and cables from Liverpool had a bearish average that was disappointing to the bull element. In addition to the foreign selling that took place here around the opening, our market was influenced by a reported grain failure in Paris, at first attributed to a prominent concern lately identified with Leiter interests, but eventually traced to a small and comparatively unimportant house. The foothold obtained by local bear interests on these considerations, however, was not easily overthrown, and the market had an irregular course during the afternoon, at times reflecting less favorable crop accounts from the Southwest and again reacting under scalping short account sales, closing with one of the latter breaks at 1@2⅛c net decline. The unsatisfactory crop news of the late afternoon included complaints of too much wet weather in Hungary and Russia, supplemented by reports that harvest operations in Missouri, Southern Illinois, and Texas were being impeded by rains. There were also unfavorable reports in from the Northwest, but not substantiated. Northwest receipts were only 97 cars, against 179 cars last year, and St. Louis arrivals aggregated less than 1,000 bushels, which reduces the contract stock at that point to 2,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; July, 87½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—June, 84½c; July, 84½c; September, 67¾c; December, 69⅝c; No. 1 hard, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c.

DULUTH, June 22.—No. 1 hard cash, 85½c; July, 85½c; September, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 3 Spring, 77c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 37¾c, free on board, afloat, No. 2 closed at 29¾c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; No. 2 white, No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50c, free on board, afloat; 45@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50, Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, nominal; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—First patents, $4.50@$4.70; second patents, $4.35@$4.45; first clears, $3.65@$3.85; second clears, $3.20@$3.40.

COFFEE.

In response to a sharp rise in the rate of exchange at Rio, from 7 1-16d to 7¼d, and a favorable set of cables from European markets, our market opened 5 to 10 points higher, steady in tone, and throughout the session showed a generally healthy appearance, with shorts the principal buyers. Transactions on the call reached 4,750 bags, after which trading fell off to very small proportions until near the close, when the usual flurry occurred, due to an eleventh-hour endeavor to execute orders. The close was steady, at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. Total sales futures reached 10,500 bags, being chiefly the Fall and Winter positions. While bears were indisposed to add materially to their short accounts, the bull faction was made timid by the apathy shown by the spot department, continued full receipts at Rio and Santos, and the unusually small movement from warehouses in this country Tuesday. Some comfort was secured, however, from the fact that the visible supply for this country continues to dwindle, with all indications pointing to a further decrease. In the spot department, Brazilian coffees met with little call, even jobbers showing indifference. Quotations remain about on the basis of 6¾c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	...	...	...	5.00@5.65
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.85@5.70
October	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.80
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
February	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS — Good average Santos, 7$500; stock, 330,000 bags. HAMBURG—½ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. HAVRE—Closed ½ franc net higher; sales, 3,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 38; July, 38; August, 38; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75. RIO—No. 7 Rio 7$825; stock, 247,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@10.50; family, $12.00@12.50; short clear, $12.00@13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.00@11.00; family, $11.50@12.00 packet, $11.00@11.50; extra India mess, $17.00@17.50. BEEF HAMS — $22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜@5½c; 180 lbs, 5⅜@5½c; 160 lbs, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lbs, 6c; 12 lbs, 5½@5¾c; 14 lbs, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lbs, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7c; city, 3¼@3½c. LARD—$6.00; city lard, $5.25; refined South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.85; city, 4¾c; Western, 4⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c asked; city lard stearine, 6¾c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 32s; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 24s. Lard, prime Western, 29s 9d. Cheese, fine, American finest white and colored, 55s 6d. Tallow, prime city, dull, 19s 6d.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 25c asked; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; Valley No. 1, 44@45c; Valley No. 2, 41@42c; Valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Spring—Fine, 46@48c; fine medium, 44@45c; medium, 42@43c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 4¼c; muscovado, 89° test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅜c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60. Copper—Lake ingot, 11.90c. Tin—15.25c. Lead—3.97½c. Spelter—5.15c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 27@27¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45 E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 23½c, bid; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Turpentine, 23¾c; sales, 2,082 bbls; receipts, 2,135 bbls. Resin, unchanged; sales, 243 bbls; receipts, 3,949 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 23@23½c; receipts, 251 bbls. Resin, $1 and $1.05; receipts, 440 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1, $1.60, and $1.70; receipts, 43 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5; tops, $5.25; bulls, $3.25@$4.25; cows, $2@$3.85. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; choice, $6.60@$6.87½; buttermilks, $3@$3.75; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.85; export do, $5; lambs, $6.30@$7; no choice stock; culls, $5@$5.50. HOGS—$4@$4.40.

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Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By married man; long experience city and country; good careful driver; strictly temperate, honest, willing, and perfectly trustworthy; thoroughly understands his duties; has best of references. J. Casey, 362 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent city driver; strictly sober; family gone to Europe; twelve years' reference from previous employer. L., 229 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can drive four and tandem; best references. 108 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly competent; ...teen years' first-class references from two places. K. J., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43

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WAR AND BUSINESS.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying developments of these war times is the disposition of the American people, every day more plainly revealed, to turn away from the war and resume their customary occupations. The announcement that preparations are making to open a large steel plant at Ensley, Ala., is a striking indication of a desire to "get to work." The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company belongs to that class of undertakings which are bound to have a most important influence in building up the prosperity of the Southern States. It means a larger use of natural resources, an increase in the number of workmen employed, the inflow of capital, and the sending out of new and valuable products. It diversifies industries and protects the people of the South against those periods of general depression which are an incident of too exclusive devotion to a few industrial interests.

It is a sign of National good health and vigor that business enterprises of this nature are readily undertaken in time of war.

THE NEW QUESTIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND restates with the earnestness of a sincere believer the familiar precepts and traditions which forbid us to enter upon "a course of new and strange adventure." The young minds to which his Lawrenceville School utterance was immediately addressed and the mature audience his words have reached throughout the country listen with respectful attention to the wise teachings of the fathers repeated in our day by one who administered the estate they founded in a spirit of unusual reverence for the principles they established. But that, if we read aright the signs of the times and the disposition of the people, will be the extent of the heed paid to the wisdom of the fathers and to Mr. CLEVELAND.

Undoubtedly the policy of expansion and extension will evoke at every step the protests of the thoughtful and the conservative, and the warnings of WASHINGTON and of JEFFERSON will continue to be cited, as they have been cited by many tongues and pens, against the manifest tendency of the Administration and its supporters to yield to that temptation which Mr. CLEVELAND says it requires "a constant steadiness of sound American judgment" to resist. Nobody has stated the doctrine of home interests more temperately or more compactly than Mr. CLEVELAND in his Lawrenceville School address:

"You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new Nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you. * * * If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our National mission, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the Republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong."

It is not a little singular that two men as dissimilar in training and mental and moral habit as GROVER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM J. BRYAN should hold and express substantially the same views upon this new public question, which in its concrete form is the question whether we shall retain the Philippine Islands. The leaders of the Democratic Party at Washington have made it known that their policy is to be one of opposition to annexation. It is equally clear that the Administration policy will be to keep the Philippines. The political consequences of the determinations thus reached by the leaders of the two parties will be important and far reaching. Whatever may be the ultimate good or ill results of making these distant islands a part of our National domain we hazard the prediction that the acquisition will prove to be a piece of good fortune for the Republican Party sufficient to keep it in power and to exclude the Democrats from control for many years—unless by luck or genius the demoralized Democracy shall hit upon some National policy more taking with the people than the idea of expansion now seems to be.

The Democrats, indeed, are in a position strikingly like that of the Federalists during the first Administration of JEFFERSON, when that very far-seeing statesman, by putting aside at a critical moment his own declarations of outworn policy and making the Louisiana purchase, delivered his country from peril, gave it its greatest impulse toward wealth and power, and established his party so firmly in the confidence of the people that it held the reins of government uninterruptedly during the first quarter of the century. In authorizing MONROE and LIVINGSTON to make the Louisiana purchase JEFFERSON not only trampled on most of the precepts which are now cited against the enterprises upon which President MCKINLEY is apparently about to enter, but he abruptly abandoned those maxims of policy upon which he had personally placed the greatest emphasis. He was opposed to a strong navy, opposed to foreign entanglements, an advocate of peace in order that we might grow rich in practicing its arts, and strict in his construction of the Constitution. He nevertheless plunged at once into foreign complications by buying of France an immense territory, sold to her by Spain upon the express understanding that it should not be sold by her, ran the risk of war, was ready to go to war, indeed, if the plan of purchase had failed, and deliberately performed and countenanced public acts for which he candidly admitted that the Constitution furnished no authority.

Yet all these acts of JEFFERSON were so statesmanlike, so indubitably great and wise, that the satisfaction of a miserable and puny consistency with his own previous views was not worth an instant's thought when the moment came that compelled him to decide between pride of opinion and National greatness. History would have set him down for a ninny had he let academic precepts tie him down to a narrow and burrowing policy that would have made the United States a subordinate Nation between powerful neighbors on the north and west.

But the Federalists, poor at that time in leaders, in intellects, in principles, and in influence, although they had tried to hurry JEFFERSON into a war over Louisiana, were shortsighted and stupid enough to oppose its purchase. "The acquisition is seen by our constituents in all its importance," wrote JEFFERSON to MONROE in December, 1803, "and they will do justice to all those who have been instrumental toward it. Fortunately the Federal leaders have had the imprudence to oppose it pertinaciously, which has given an occasion to a great proportion of their quondam honest adherents to abandon them and join the Republican [Democratic] standard. They feel themselves now irretrievably lost, and cease to make further opposition in the States or anywhere but in Congress."

History may not repeat itself with literal exactness. It never does. For, of course, the wildest talker about "imperial expansion" would not have the hardihood to compare the taking of the Philippines with the Louisiana purchase. But we see many reasons to expect that the Republican policy of annexing the Philippine Islands will be attended by such immediate material and political good fortune that the Democratic Party will for years to come remain a weak, disorganized, and hopeless body. Just as the Republicans have squeezed dry the protectionist orange and are about to cast it away, its lease of power is about to be renewed by the popular satisfaction with a just war and a new and alluring policy which kindles the imagination and arouses a generation to whose jaded minds no nobler issue than that of 16 to 1 has made its appeal in the last twenty years. And the Democrats, with whom in their present alliance with Populists dementia is a fixed condition and blundering an unfailing resource, rush off, like the Federalists of JEFFERSON'S time, into a policy of opposition for opposition's sake, planting themselves with foolish confidence upon blank negation as a platform from which to make their appeal to the American people.

There is one consolation. The policy of expansion may have its perils, but they are not to be compared to the perils of Bryanism, which are effectually and for all time averted by the coming of these new questions.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Adjt. Gen. TILLINGHAST has at once gone far toward vindicating his own administration of his office, and administered a pleasant incitement to the State pride of New York by making public the letters he has received from some half dozen Colonels of New York regiments. There has been some bungling and blundering at Albany, but it seems that there has been less of it there than at any other capital excepting Boston. There has been immeasurably less than at Washington. In Washington, to be sure, the opportunities for blundering were upon a far larger scale, but then there was a complete staff organization to meet the exigency. This, under the mismanagement of Secretary ALGER, the organization has conspicuously and in almost every department failed to do.

While New Yorkers may be proud as New Yorkers of the showing their troops have made, they ought to be ashamed as Americans that the troops of New York and Massachusetts are conspicuous by being in a condition of tolerable preparedness. Their superior condition is shown conclusively by the fact that a New York and a Massachusetts regiment were the only regiments at Tampa that were found fit to go with the regulars to Santiago, in view of the chance that they might be called upon to fight as soon as they landed. But it is a disgrace not only to other States but to the Union that the troops of those other States were not equally serviceable. One of the Colonels who writes to Adjt. Gen. TILLINGHAST says that "the troops from Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and some other States came here in citizen's clothes and without arms or other equipments."

We repeat that this condition of things is disgraceful to the Commonwealths in question. It shows a lack of patriotism and of prudence on their part, and it seriously endangers the National defense. It is a breach, indeed, of their Constitutional duty, since the Constitution declares that "a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State." Congress has enacted with great explicitness that the main reliance of this country in case of foreign war shall be upon a volunteer force. Then it is the duty of Congress to take order that this force shall be efficient, and of a uniform efficiency in all States and at all times. We are not safe unless the quota of militia allotted to every State, according to population, is at all times as well prepared for service as the troops of New York and Massachusetts alone have now been found to be. Congress cannot compel the States to do their duty. It can induce them to do it, as we have already suggested, by making it an object for them to submit their troops to the inspection of regular officers, and by equipping, in whole or in part, such troops as pass this inspection. Provision for that purpose should be made at once, now that the necessity has been so clearly shown.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ——?

The proposition to revive the grade of Lieutenant General is not at all timely, and the appearance of it at this time is suspicious. Of course there is theoretically room not for one Lieutenant General only but for several. If the command of a brigade involves a Brigadier and the command of a division a Major General, the command of a corps ought to call for a Lieutenant General, and there should be a full and simple "General" in command of each army. The Spanish Army and Navy are much better equipped in this respect than our own. There are said to be over 200 Lieutenant Generals on the army list, and we know that the Queen took sweet naval counsel with no fewer than twenty-eight Admirals at once. It is hard to see how we can stand up against such a superiority of rank. But we seem to do it. Admiral MONTOJO was satisfactorily smashed by a plain Commodore, since made an Admiral, for cause, and our Atlantic fleet is under the command of an Acting Admiral who is properly a mere low and grovelling Captain. That which we call a Brigadier will fight quite as well under that name as if he were a Field Marshal, and can wait for his Lieutenant Generalship until he has earned it.

This is really the point. There is no way of finding out who has the capacity for the command of a large body of troops except by actual trial in war. We were over two years in finding out during the civil war. We have just been making a number of Brigadier and Major Generals because they distinguished themselves in a war which ended a full generation ago. We should not make any higher promotion except for actual service in this present war. Any appointment now of a Lieutenant General would almost certainly be a mistake. It would be a matter at best of conjecture and at worst of mere favoritism. The Secretary of War has nobody but himself to blame if the army sees in the proposition to revive the grade of Lieutenant General, before anybody has had a chance to earn it, nothing more beneficial than one of "ALGER'S jobs."

SENATOR MORGAN AND JAPAN.

That was a characteristic explosion of Senator MORGAN'S over the citation by Senator WHITE of a letter from the Japanese Minister correcting the misapprehensions of the Foreign Committee of the Senate. Senator MORGAN is himself, as we have had occasion to note to our sorrow, and may have occasion to note to our cost, an ornament of the committee in question, and in resenting the protest of the Japanese Minister, he had the air of speaking to a question of personal privilege.

In his character of Hawaiian boomer, Senator MORGAN is quite aware how desirable it is to represent that if we do not take the islands somebody else will. It is true that for two generations we have strenuously insisted that no other power should possess them, and have let it be known that annexation or the establishment of a protectorate by any other power would be resented and resisted by us. It is also true that every power which could be supposed to be concerned has solemnly disclaimed any such intention. When the Hawaiian job was first undertaken, the jobbers undertook to enlist public opinion in favor of the job by representing England as coveting the islands and lying in wait to annex them. But this appeal was shorn of all its force by the unfeeling representative of the British Government in the House of Commons. He cruelly declared that Great Britain recognized the paramount interest of the United States in Hawaii and would acquiesce in any disposition which the United States saw fit to make.

There was then nothing better to do than to accuse Japan of a like intention. The only interest that Japan ever showed in the matter was to represent that no change in the ownership or Government of the islands should be allowed to affect the rights under existing treaties of Japanese resident there. This very proper caveat was worked by the boomers for very much more than it was worth. They accused Japan of an intention to acquire the islands, and even suggested that the laborers that the Japanese Government showed such an interest in were soldiers smuggled in in the disguise of coolies, and biding their time with intent to rise up at the psychological moment, overwhelm alike the Kanakas and the sons of missionaries, and seize the Government. The imputation of a Japanese intention to seize the islands was made in the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. It was entirely unwarranted and highly uncivil, and the Japanese Minister, in behalf of his Government, strenuously disclaimed it. It is this disclaimer which Senator MORGAN calls "a very serious and very outrageous assault upon the rights and privileges of the Senate."

The heat of Senator MORGAN seems uncalled for. The intentions of the Japanese Government are perhaps the only subject on earth upon which that Government can speak with more authority than the Senator from Alabama, but upon that he must admit that they have at least superior sources of information to his own. When the Japanese Minister repels, we are sure with more politeness than the Committee on Foreign Affairs used in making it, the imputation that his Government desires to acquire Hawaii, he seems quite within his rights, and he has not been guilty of any "assault" upon anybody. No doubt Senator MORGAN is pained by the prompt exposure of the misrepresentation, but the "outrageous" part in the performance is not that taken by the Japanese Minister.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It always grieves THE NEW YORK TIMES to give pain to sensitive persons, especially college men. The remarks made in this column a few days ago in regard to Yale's position in athletics seem to have hurt the feelings of some Yale men. Therefore an explanation must be made. It is beyond dispute that the Captain of the Yale crew did not say, after last year's defeat by Cornell, that Yale did not claim the ability to beat any one but Harvard. It is also true that such a statement was not set forth in any official document issued by either the Graduate Advisory Committee or the Faculty of the university. Therefore, perhaps, one of our hurt correspondents is in a measure justified in saying that Yale had never taken any such position, and consequently we apologize. We were misled into believing that Yale University had talked that way by the fact that a number of Yale men did so immediately after the race, and their utterances were published all over the country without protest. We recognize now that their statements were unofficial. But they did sound very much like attempts at creeping out of an unpleasant position. But then we suppose that the old claim of both Yale and Harvard that such institutions as Cornell and Columbia and Pennsylvania were not in their class was also unofficial.

—Attention is called in a St. Louis paper to the fact that the annual report of the Superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum gives one item of information which is worthy of the most serious attention. During the year 126 men and 158 women have been admitted to that institution. One table in the report classifies them according to prior occupation. It appears that of the 158 women 104 graduated into the insane asylum from domestic service. A correspondent of the paper comments upon this matter in a manner which will astonish New York housewives. He says: "Would it not be well for some of our benevolent people to look into their own kitchens? What a wretched, cheerless life the average servant girl must lead, when over a third of all who go insane come from this class. Think of a state of affairs where 126 men, all told, from all occupations, go insane, against 104 servant girls. Compare the courage required to brave the dangers of war with that required to go into solitary confinement as a servant girl, with a mistress who says she is generally dissatisfied with her servant." We can hardly believe it possible that such a state of affairs exists anywhere. It would be more informing, perhaps, to find out from what families these servant maids came. It is hardly likely that the St. Louis servant is more dependent than her New York sister. Here a servant will simply not stay in a house where she is uncomfortable. In fact, there are no other working people who will throw up a situation on such small provocation as domestic servants. It is inconceivable that they would remain in places under conditions which would drive them to insanity.

—Danville, Ill., has been struck by the surging wave of reform. Sunday blue laws have recently been enforced there in the severest possible manner, and the citizens, who have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of doing pretty much as they pleased on the Sabbath, have had a hard time recognizing their town. The town elected a Mayor on a reform ticket, backed by the "church vote," and the reform Mayor found an old Sunday-closing law, which he promptly enforced. The result was that every shop in Danville, including those of the druggists, was closed. One druggist posted in front of his shop a placard which read as follows:

The Mayor and Councilmen of Danville have ordered this drug store closed to-day, and thereby it is impossible for us to sell our celebrated remedies. Should you or your child be taken suddenly ill we would advise you to at once notify the undertaker, as he will probably be able to attend to your case Monday, which would be too late for us to satisfy your urgent needs. Hurrah for reform!

The druggists of Danville have apparently not yet learned Tammany's war cry against reform. The experience of the Illinois town will doubtless form a text for many political sermons against reform movements, but in all probability such movements will continue to take place from time to time. The trouble in Danville was not with reform in the abstract, but with the particular manifestation of its benefits which a stupid Mayor chose to make.

PERSONAL.

—It is not generally known, but it is none the less a fact, that profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations. Any soldier or sailor who does not like to be sworn at has a right to make a complaint, and the offending officer is subject to trial by court-martial. As a matter of fact, however, swearing in times of excitement is not uncommon, and it is not infrequently the only kind of talk which has any influence. It is, therefore, notable that some of the greatest commanders in our army and navy have been distinguished for the moderation of their language. The story of Admiral FARRAGUT'S one oath at Mobile Bay, when he said "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead full speed," is familiar, and now comes a story about Gen. GRANT. It was told by Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS in answer to an inquiry as to whether Gen. HORACE PORTER'S statement that Gen. GRANT never swore was true. Gen. HAWKINS replied: "I never heard GRANT swear but once, and that was at Shiloh. Coming across a body of soldiers in retreat, he swung his horse across the road and, with indignation shown in every feature, flourished his sword and cried: 'Go back, you damned cowards, go back!'" I. seems possible that this story is true. It took something in the way of an exhibition of fear to make such men as FARRAGUT and GRANT swear.

—Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in Philadelphia, called attention to the fact that in 1897 the State of Pennsylvania appropriated for educational purposes $6,250,000 out of an annual revenue of $10,000,000. This leaves $3,750,000 to pay all the other expenses of the State, which is one of the largest and most prosperous in the Union. However, Pennsylvania continues to get along in spite of the fact that in 1895 her total receipts were $11,746,000 and her total expenditures about $13,500,000. Senator PENROSE also boasted of the high quality of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which certainly deserves the highest kind of praise. The Senator declared that the War Department regarded the Pennsylvania troops as more nearly the equals of regulars than those of any other State. This may possibly be true, but it is worth while to recall the fact that in the first army of invasion which has departed for Cuba the Seventy-first Regiment of New York and the Second of Massachusetts are somewhat in evidence.

—It may be interesting to many persons in these days to hear the words of ARTHUR E. HALL, formerly of The Buenos Ayres Herald. He is in Boston, and he had no hesitation in unbosoming himself in regard to his observations in Cuba four years ago. He spent his time chiefly around Matanzas, the city in which the Puritan's twelve-inch shells killed the unhappy mule. Mr. HALL told the now familiar story of butchery of men and women under the orders of the estimable Gen. WEYLER. He once heard that famous military hero declare that he was willing to do anything in the interest of Spain. But his most significant utterance was that of his firm conviction that "nothing but severe and persistent action on the part of the United States" would "suffice to deal adequately with the Cuban problem." A similar belief seems to have prevailed of late in Admiral SAMPSON'S fleet.

CURRENT NOTES.

One Kentucky grower has 117 acres planted in tobacco. He says there are 1,150,000 plants.

* * *

The Rev. Peter Ronan of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, Mass., has just returned from a trip to the Holy Land, and on Sunday evening his congregation surprised him by giving him a check for $3,000.

* * *

Boston's water pipes are infested by eels—hundreds and thousands of them—and the Water Board is at its wits' ends to devise some means to get rid of them. They go through the strainers when young and small and grow to great size, obstructing the flow of water or stopping it altogether.

* * *

The United Confederate Veterans are to hold a general reunion in Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 21, and 22, being anniversaries of the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Manassas, (Bull Run,) and Atlanta. The objects of the veteran association are strictly "social, literary, historical, and benevolent." Several other associations of Southern soldiers and sailors are to join in the Atlanta reunion.

* * *

It is claimed for the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, La., which was organized in 1846, that it is the oldest artillery organization in the United States. It was the first in the South to tender its services to the Government in the war with Mexico, and on the day after acceptance it was ready. It now is composed of five batteries, with a total membership of about 350 men.

* * *

Col. R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, will probably serve as a member of the State Senate at the next session of the Legislature, but it was not until after more than 3,000 ballots had been taken in the District Convention that he received the Democratic nomination. His personal popularity was great enough to secure the gift at the first ballot, but county rivalries delayed the choice until one was at last willing to abandon its own favorite son.

CONDEMNS CLASSIC LORE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that Mr. Friedman of Columbia University has taken so much trouble to show that in former times the prominent families of this city sent their sons to that institution; the fact is not disputed and forms part of the proof of the change in recent years.

That the Trustees of Columbia educate their sons elsewhere is, of course, a matter of common knowledge, and one can only wonder how they can keep their faces straight when they meet as a board.

Regarding the general question of college education, I have come to have a certain contempt for existing courses of study, which consist mainly of languages, especially Greek and Latin. I have learned that the world is influenced and developed, and knowledge of every sort advanced by men who know little of classic lore, but have studied things rather than words. A youth spent in the study of mere words is, in my judgment, a youth substantially wasted. X.

New York, June 22, 1898.

Where Are the Pugilists?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not paradoxical that in all the roll of volunteers to fight their country's foes the name of not one vaunting pugilist appears? We have "Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders"—why have we not a regiment of John L. Sullivan's Sluggers or Jim Corbett's Jaw Crunchers or Pete Jackson's Plexus Punchers? Can it be that the pugilistic is the sole profession totally devoid of patriotism? Or is it that the members of it are only brave when the battle incurs no other danger than a little bruising, with a big purse as a salve for that?

In contrast with our Deweys, Hobsons, Powells, and Blues, and their daring comrades, how pusillanimous appear our army of blatant prizefighters, "invincible in peace, but invisible in war."

HARRY GARNAR.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1898.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

An aged woman residing in Burlington, Vt., has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES a letter describing the work done by the women of that city in the civil war in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, which performed great services in caring for the soldiers on the field and in the hospital. Although the writer says she has passed her eightieth year, she evidently not only retains a distinct memory of the events of the rebellion, but possesses a lively appreciation of those which are occurring at the present time. Her letter shows that the women of to-day will have much to do if they are to equal the efforts of their mothers in providing for the comfort of their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons who have gone to the front, and the quaint style in which she recounts the doings at Burlington a third of a century ago adds to the interest of the narrative. Her letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having by the last mail received a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with an article marked by a friend in my family who participated in the events of the years 1861-64, forcibly recalls the events of those years in our small, thriving town that now bears the title of "Burlington, Vermont, Queen City of Lake Champlain." The present war excitements are now constantly renewing those of the past during our civil war at that time.

When a report at that time reached us of the firing on Fort Sumter a notice was immediately issued for the formation of a Ladies' Aid Society to the Sanitary Commission, then in operation. Business meetings were immediately held, and stirring appeals made for the appointment of responsible officers. Suitable rooms were engaged in the most desirable localities, and responsible committees appointed to decide upon work, and to obtain most promptly desirable supplies, embracing many enumerated in your papers through Mrs. Sherwood's official reports.

Bales unnumbered of flannel and cotton materials for necessary hospital garments and field necessities were prepared by experienced employes, and our relief rooms were hives of industry that were constantly humming and buzzing with busy bees. An army officer was sent on from Washington to direct affairs, but all too soon a suspicion was caused that his interests were too much for the benefit of the rebels, whom he joined after his return to headquarters and resigning from the National committees. His influence here was to retard the immediate war supplies.

In no other place could constant activities have accomplished more than was done by our limited numbers. In reading Mrs. Sherwood's report of supplies furnished by accumulated numbers in the cities, I noticed that of lint furnished, and am induced to describe the extended reputation of that which was furnished here to the Sanitary Commission through the suggestion of an eccentric individual, made to the ladies. He had for a long time established a reputation for ground horseradish, sold by grocers, securely bottled. He visited the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanitary Commission, and suggested if they would cut narrow strips of soft old linen, and make long rolls of it, securely sewed, he could feed his machine, and convert it into soft, downy lint that would be a great assistance to surgeons by placing thin layers of it in sheets of small size between layers of tissue paper, ready to handle for immediate use, to be inclosed in small boxes for personal use, and such to be sent in quantities in wooden cases to headquarters. He facetiously remarked that his machine would not know the difference from horseradish!

Dr. Thayer of our city, (for a long time,) with his active wife, prescribed that as many boxes as possible of it should be speedily furnished to the hospitals. They were devoted to the packing of supplies that were sent from the country to relatives through their care, which would never have been received but for their constant and disinterested labors. Probably hospital supplies of the present day develop constant improvements, but the individual family interests cannot meet the stupendous necessities of the present war. May untold results bless the new-coming century with "everlasting peace that passeth understanding."

If this proves undue garrulity please excuse it from one who has passed the four-score limit, the only survivor of a large family circle, but blessed beyond measure by kind, interested descendants. With kind regards, J. H. P.

Burlington, Vt., June 2, 1898.

IMMIGRANTS IN GEORGIA.

From The Atlantic (Ga.,) Constitution.

In an address before the Young Men's Business League of Eastman, Ga., Mr. James B. Best said:

"Up in Habersham County a few years ago a party of Swiss farmers bought some worn-out cotton fields on the thin ridge lands near Mount Airy. They fertilized them, planted to grapes, and made wine. To-day they are the most prosperous farmers in that region, living in better homes than those of the average Georgia farmers. At the State Dairymen's convention last year it was clearly proved by the testimony and actual experiences of Georgia dairymen that buttermaking pays better in Georgia than in the Northern States. The food of cattle is cheaper down here, the pasturing season is several months longer, and the tested per cent. of butter fat in the milk is higher. Notwithstanding these conditions, 90 per cent. of the creamery products consumed in Georgia, it is estimated, are imported from other States. There are quite a number of fruit and vegetable growers in Georgia who annually clear handsome profits on small acreage.

"Down in Glynn County, in the old piney woods which were supposed to be of no value after the turpentine and choice timber were gone, the Shakers have bought up thousands of acres to plant in grass, and these expert agriculturists are proceeding to raise cattle and sheep on a large scale. This is a good grass State, and yet it is stated on authority that the railroads bring into the State annually more bales of hay than they take out bales of cotton."

The Sale of the Bonds.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts that as the big trust and life insurance companies, and large estates are glad to pay a premium for the new 3 per cents, it is likely that the smaller bonds subscribed for by the people will soon find their way into the hands of the larger investors, who are said to be willing to pay 1 per cent. advance for them. Of course, the Government would have saved money by selling the bonds to the highest bidders, but there are advantages in having the bonds held by a multitude of small investors, and the "popular" features of the loan undoubtedly contributed materially to reconciling a hostile Senate to support of the bond issue.

NUGGETS.

A Prejudice.

It is nothing but prejudice that makes people think that a bald-headed man can have more sense than one who parts his hair in the middle.—New Orleans Picayune.

Social Barriers.

Caller—Is Mrs. Smith in?
Servant—I don't know.
Caller—Can you ascertain for me?
Servant—No; that is the housemaid's work, and she's out.—Detroit Journal.

Not Worth the Labor.

"You don't seem to take any interest in this discussion on the pronunciation of Spanish names."

"What's the use? The chances are that there won't be any Spanish names in a month or two."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Sufferer.

Howland—Well, my landlord called for his rent for the third time this afternoon.
Rowland—Of course you didn't have the money to pay him.
Howland—Not a penny of it.
Rowland—Were you put out?
Howland—Me? Oh, no; but he seemed awfully so.—Boston Courier.

Barred.

Youngboy—What! not dancing, old man? Let me secure you a waltz with Miss Début.
Oldboy—She's too pretty. My wife would be jealous.
Youngboy—Then take Miss Antiqua. She's ugly enough.
Oldboy—In that case my wife would be savage at me for preferring the society of such a creature to her own.—Judge.

INTER ARMIS.

Henry Newbolt in Christian Work.

O Lord Almighty, thou whose hands
Despair and victory give;
In whom, though tyrants tread their lands,
The souls of nations live;

Remember not the days of shame,
The hands with rapine dyed,
The wavering will, the baser aim,
The brute material pride;

Remember, Lord, the years of faith,
The spirits humbly brave,
The strength that died defying death,
The love that loved the slave;

The race that strove to rule thine earth
With equal laws unbought;
Who bore for Truth the pangs of birth,
And brake the bonds of Thought.

Remember how, since time began,
Thy dark eternal mind
Through lives of men that fear not man
Is light for all mankind.

Thou wilt not turn thy face away
From those who work thy will,
But send thy strength on hearts that pray
For strength to serve thee still.

BRITISH CABINET RUPTURE

Chamberlain May Resign to Lead Unionist Opposition to the Present Foreign Policy.

LANSDOWNE BACKS HIM UP

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Voices the Tory Disapproval of His Course in a Speech at the Mansion House.

LONDON, June 22.—It is rumored that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies will shortly resign from the Ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the House of Commons; who are discontented with the foreign policy of the Government.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied with his present position, and if affairs in the Far East and in West Africa take the turn he expects, his friends believe he will not remain in the Cabinet to share the shipwreck of a policy he never approved. Whatever may be the outcome, the disquieting idea is undoubtedly prevalent in Conservative circles that Mr. Chamberlain contemplates some sensational move; and the extent to which this is credited shows how little Mr. Chamberlain can count upon Tory confidence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, addressing the Conservative Unions of London this evening, indorsed the recent Birmingham speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that the day would come when the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack would wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Lord Lansdowne said he found nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's speech to offend the common sense or patriotism of the people of Great Britain. "We should be wanting in foresight," he continued, "if we failed to realize that the time might come when our revenues would no longer flow so freely, when the British taxpayer would grow weary of building more and more battleships and raising more and more battalions, and when, whether we liked it or not, we might have to consider whether we could afford to stand alone."

Lord Lansdowne insisted that it was in the highest degree desirable that the colonies should be encouraged to take a more active share in the defense of the empire. There was nothing ridiculous in the idea of a closer friendship with America. To his mind there could be no more inspiring ideal than such an understanding between two nations sprung from the same race and having so many common interests, nations which together were predominant in the world's commerce and industry.

Was there anything preposterous, he asked, in the hope that these two nations should be found, he would not say in a hard and fast alliance of offense and defense, but closely connected in their diplomacy, absolutely frank and unreserved in their international councils and ready, wherever the affairs of the world were threatened with disturbance, to throw their influence into the same scale.

"Depend upon it," said Lord Lansdowne, in conclusion, "these are no mere idle dreams or hazy aspirations. The change which has come over the sentiment of each country toward the other during the last year or two is almost immeasurable. One can scarcely believe they are the same United States with whom, only two years ago, we were on the verge of a serious quarrel. The change is not an ephemeral understanding between diplomatists, but a genuine desire of the two peoples to be friends, and, therefore, it cannot be laughed out of existence by the sort of comments we have lately heard."

Political oratory is beginning to throw interesting light on the supposed Cabinet dissensions.

While the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was declaring this evening his approval of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State of the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the London bankers and merchants at the Mansion House this evening, rather pointedly criticised Mr. Chamberlain, without naming him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "I noticed the other day a speech by the one man who is really competent to discuss foreign affairs—namely, the Foreign Secretary. He said he hoped and believed that our prospects in foreign affairs were eminently peaceful. I do not profess to be skilled in diplomacy, but I believe the best way to bring transactions to a successful issue is by a determination to avoid unnecessary offense to those with whom we have to deal."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Chronicle Wonders Who Keeps the Peace at the Council Table.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially this morning on the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach last evening, says:

"We wonder whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer expresses his opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies as frankly at the council table, and, if so, who keeps the peace. There is no doubt the real Tories are growing increasingly irritated with their ablest and most indispensable ally. No wonder we hear rumors of Mr. Chamberlain's impending resignation."

FRENCH CABINET TROUBLE.

M. Faure Asks M. Peytral to Form a Ministry—Representative of the Republican Factions.

PARIS, June 22.—President Faure has invited M. Paul Louis Peytral to form a Cabinet which shall be representative of the different Republican factions.

ITALY'S CABINET CRISIS.

Visconti-Venosta Now Charged with Forming a Ministry.

ROME, June 22.—Signor Gaspare Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Counts, who was charged by King Humbert with the formation of the Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of Marquis di Rudini, has declined to undertake the task.

It is now asserted that the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet, has been charged with the duty.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MAY WED.

Second Daughter of the Prince of Wales Reported Betrothed to Baron Revelstoke.

LONDON, June 22.—The newspapers today announce the probable engagement of Princess Victoria of Wales to John Baring, Baron Revelstoke. The formal betrothal is awaiting the approval of Queen Victoria.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary is the second daughter of the Prince of Wales, and was born on July 6, 1868. Lord Revelstoke is the second of that title, his father, Edward Charles Baring, head of the mercantile firm of Baring Brothers & Co., having been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Revelstoke in 1885. The present Lord Revelstoke succeeded to the title and to the responsibilities as head of the Barings' banking house in 1897, is thirty-four years of age. His seat is Membland, Plymouth, Devon, and his town residence 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.

CRISIS AT HAND IN CHINA.

Influence of the Empress Dowager Now Paramount in Pekin.

PEKIN, June 22.—General uneasiness is felt in the official world, as it is supposed that important changes are impending.

The influence of the Empress Dowager is paramount.

BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN WEDS.

Dr. von Schweningen United to von Lenbach's Divorced Wife.

BERLIN, June 22.—Dr. von Schweninger, Prince von Bismarck's physician, has married in Helgoland, in the North Sea, the

divorced wife of Herr Franz von Lenbach, the distinguished German portrait painter, who is also one of Bismarck's oldest and most trusted friends.

In the early part of the Summer of 1896 Herr Franz von Lenbach brought suit for divorce from his wife, who was the Countess Moltke, accusing her of infidelity. The suit was public property of a scandal that had long been the talk of Berlin society. The painter frankly declared his intention to wed the Countess von Hornstein when he had secured the decree of separation, and with a view of being able to marry again he left the Roman Catholic Church, which does not recognize divorce.

Frau von Lenbach also announced her intention to be married again as soon as the decree of divorce was made absolute to Dr. von Schweninger, although intimate friends of the physician expressed doubts at the time that he would marry her.

VON ARCO-VALLEY'S ASSAILANT.

John Trodd Hopes His Act Will Be a Warning to Germans.

LONDON, June 22.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day John Trodd, who shot Count von Arco-Valley, the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, as the latter was emerging from the Embassy on the evening of June 15, was committed for trial.

Trodd made a rambling statement to the effect that the German, American, and French Nations had hypnotically influenced him and pestered him with accusations. He was not sure, he said, whether Irish-Americans were not also guilty of accusations started some years ago by a former United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins, who was supported by Germans, the latter being among his first accusers.

As the Home Office had refused to assist him, Trodd said he thought that he would be justified in taking the law into his own hands, which, he added, would be a lesson to Germans not to interfere with the English.

GEN. VON RABE'S ASSAILANT.

A German Lance Corporal Suspected of Shooting the General.

BERLIN, June 22.—A Lance Corporal of the Forty-seventh Regiment has been arrested on suspicion of firing at Gen. von Rabe, wounding him in the leg and killing his horse, during the military review yesterday at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia.

Gen. von Rabe, who is still unconscious, was shot at the same place last year, owing, it is supposed, to the extreme severity of the discipline he enforced on the review.

Emperor William is greatly interested in the case, and the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. von Gossler, is personally investigating the affair.

BIGAMIST RUNCEIMAN'S FATE.

He Married an English Actress While His American Wife Was Living.

LONDON, June 22.—In the Old Bailey Police Court to-day, William Runceiman was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for bigamy. Runceiman, who had passed himself off as a Baronet, under the name of Sir Granville Temple, had married an actress, Agnes Inglouville, while his first wife, Estelle Wessel, whom he had married at Binghamton, N. Y., was still living. He pleaded the alleged illegality of his American marriage. The first Mrs. Runceiman is now in England.

BERLIN INUNDATED BY RAIN.

Fire Brigade Has Thirty Calls—Narrow Escapes from Drowning.

BERLIN, June 22.—Midnight—A tremendous hailstorm burst upon the city at 11 o'clock this evening.

Basements were flooded and great damage was done to windows and trees.

The fire brigade had thirty calls to assist in coping with the flood.

There have been many narrow escapes from drowning.

SHARKS DEVOUR FOURTEEN TARS

Boat of a Russian Ship Capsized Off Noumea, New Caledonia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 22.—One of the boats of the Russian ship Bay of Naples, Capt. Ceder, from Port Natal, April 23, for Tchio, capsized to-day off Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, and fourteen sailors were devoured by sharks.

Transvaal and Swaziland.

LONDON, June 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Great Britain's influence has prevented the Transvaal Government from declaring war against Swaziland, but the situation is still dangerous."

Italo-Argentina Arbitration.

ROME, June 22.—A permanent treaty of arbitration, it is asserted, has been successfully arranged between Italy and Argentina.

THE OLYMPIA PROPERTY.

Mr. Hammerstein Tells About It for the Benefit of Possible Purchasers.

With a view to preventing the Olympia Theatre property, announced for sale in foreclosure next Tuesday, from falling into the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company, Oscar Hammerstein has issued a circular, which reviews briefly the history of the structure and sets forth many facts for the attention of possible purchasers.

Mr. Hammerstein says that the building and ground represent to-day an investment of over $2,000,000. The mortgage for $900,000, which is now under foreclosure, was executed in January, 1897. The business at the Olympia during its first year yielded a profit of $137,000, which was devoted to the payment of debts incurred by the erection of the structure. The second year's business netted nothing, as a result of a very rainy Summer and the general trade interruption brought about later by the Presidential election.

The incidents leading to the foreclosure Mr. Hammerstein gives as follows:

"In May, 1897, I addressed a letter to Mr. Welch, then Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, in which I notified the company that I contemplated necessary and valuable additions and improvements to the building, costing probably $20,000, and that, in case I undertook such work, I would find it difficult to pay the interest coming due in Fall, and received the assurances that if I were to make such improvements no pressure for the payment of interest on time would be made. Then the plans for such improvements were made by the architects, McElfatrick & Son, submitted to the company, filed in the Building Department, and the work was begun and nearly finished, at a cost of over $20,000, in October last. This caused an arrearage of interest and taxes to the company to the amount of $24,500. Notwithstanding my protests and appeals, the company, in November last, commenced foreclosure proceedings, and caused the appointing of a receiver.

"In speaking of the earning capacity of the property, the circular says that, based upon present theatre rentals along Broadway, the various parts of the Olympia should command the following figures: Music hall auditorium, $45,000; theatre, $35,000; concert hall, $10,000; roof garden, $15,000. In addition to this, it is claimed that the basement, café, and a floor, which can readily be subdivided for hotel or office purposes, should yield an additional $35,000.

The plot on which the Olympia stands includes the entire front on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and extends 101 feet 2 inches on Forty-fourth Street and 154 feet 8 inches on Forty-fifth Street.

Fireworks Postponed Until Saturday.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, which prevented proper rehearsals of Pain's "Battle of Manila" at Manhattan Beach, it was decided to postpone the opening from to-night until Saturday. Invitations will be good on that date.

Actor E. S. Willard in London.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. E. S. Willard, the actor, has arrived here much improved in health.

Jerome Hopkins's Entertainment.

It is announced that Jerome Hopkins will appear at Library Hall, Flushing, to-morrow evening in his piano-lecture-concert, "The Philosophy of Laughter."

DIPLOMAS FOR GRADUATES

Girls in the Training Department at the Normal College Finish Their Course.

THEIR WORK HIGHLY PRAISED

Dr. Hunter Said the Class Was the Best on Record, and He Commented on the High Marks Attained.

The graduation exercises of the Normal College Training Department were held yesterday morning in the Normal College Building, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The graduates were sixty-three in number, and each was dressed in a snow-white gown and carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. The attendance of spectators was large. School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, presided.

The school began the exercises by singing Kipling's Jubilee Hymn. Then, after reading of Scriptures and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Milton Merle Smith and a song by the school, Miss Adelaide Dorrian delivered the salutatory. Mr. Mack announced that Miss Dorrian had entered the college after passing one of the best examinations ever known, her percentage being 93.4.

Misses Bertha Louise Fanning, Lina Roth, Nora O'Ryan, Selma Moers, Alice B. Duncan, Alma Hoykendorf, Madeleine Ulrich, and Minnie Kahnweiler recited quotations from estimates of Shakespeare; Miss Minnie McCormick sang "The Little Silver Ring," and Misses Ilse Heinmüller and Ethel Marguerite Siemon gave a dialogue from "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad." A song by the school followed, after which Misses Elsa Lachenbruch, Heloise Davison, Jessie Gratz, Bertha Bach, Josephine Munson, Edna Shack, May Ella Finlay, Annie Callaghan, Esther Stone, and Anna Boss gave a medley from Shakespeare's plays, which was arranged with such point and wit that the talk of the girls kept their auditors in a roar of laughter.

The school sang "I know a bank," &c.; Miss Genevieve Brown recited Cassius's speech instigating Brutus, and quotations from Shakespeare were given by Misses Therese Werner, Annie Powers, Bessie Bendheim, Bessie C. Harper, Paula Shoninger, and Annie Rae. The school sang "Flag of the Free," the graduating class saluting the flag and giving the flag pledge. Next came perhaps the prettiest feature of all. Twenty little girls in white, with straw hats trimmed with daisies, and carrying shepherd's crooks, danced various country dances and sang from Shakespeare a number of sonnets. A violin solo by Miss Eugenia Munson was followed by the valedictory, delivered by Miss Nana Garson Freund, who had Mr. Mack announced, passed the best examination of all the applicants for admission to the Normal College.

After distributing the diplomas, Mr. Mack presented to the valedictorian and salutatorian prizes given by himself. The class song, followed, and the Rev. Dr. Smith made an address, advising the graduates that their better course is to determine to put something into life, not to seek to get something out of it.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, closed the exercises with an address. He said the class before him was the best class, and so far as he could recollect, the largest, that had been graduated from the department. He declared its success had been unparalleled in the history of examinations for admission to the college. Miss Freund, he said, had competed with between 1,400 and 1,500 candidates, and had excelled them all. The examination this year, he added, was the most difficult ever had at the college, and the fact that Miss Freund had taken 95 per cent. was remarkable. Very few college graduates could have done it.

Fourteen of the class passed with a marking of over 90 per cent., and of the 60 who were admitted from the class of 63, none had less than 75 per cent. President Hunter said that in making this fine showing the class had not been favored by the college, as some teachers might possible be tempted to suspect.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

Graduating Exercises Held in the Various Schools Throughout the City.

The third annual commencement exercises of the mixed grammar department of Public School No. 10, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, were held yesterday morning. Readings, recitations, singing, violin solo, a flag drill, and an Indian club drill were included in the programme. The Rev. C. J. Young, D. D., addressed the graduates, and the diplomas were presented by Associate Superintendent Davis.

The graduating exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 51, at 519 West Forty-fourth Street, were held yesterday morning. The programme consisted of singing, reading, and recitations by the pupils. Superintendent T. S. O'Brien gave an address to the graduates, of whom there were seventy-nine.

An exhibition of school work and the graduating exercises of the class of '98 were held yesterday morning at Public School No. 95, at 21-23 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. William B. Friedberg is the Principal of the school.

The twenty-second annual graduation exercises of Public School No. 69 were held yesterday morning in the school, at 185 West Fifty-fourth Street. Principal Andrew J. Whiteside presided. Dr. Beller of the Calvary Methodist Church delivered an address to the graduates, of whom there were seventy-one. The honor student was Federico J. Echeverria.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 156, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Trinity Avenue, were held yesterday morning under the direction of the Principal, Emily J. Lichenstein. The school has no graduates, as it has only been in existence five months.

The third commencement exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 5, at the corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Emma C. Schoonmaker, the Principal, conducted the exercises, and Dr. E. S. Tipple presided, delivered an address and awarded the diplomas. Miss Grace Abels was salutatorian and Miss Marien Kirkby valedictorian. There were forty-eight graduates.

Miss Carrie F. Monfort, the Principal of the Girls' Grammar Department of Public School No. 57, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue, conducted the closing exercises of the school yesterday morning. There were eighty-eight graduates. Commissioner Rogers distributed the diplomas and the Rev. Dr. Harsha addressed the graduates.

The commencement exercises of Public School No. 89, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, occurred yesterday afternoon under the supervision of Principal Edward W. Stitt. Commissioner Hugh Kelly presided and the Rev. Charles J. Young read the Scriptures. The salutatorian was Joseph Kavanagh, class prophet, L. Alexander Mack, and valedictorian, Thomas Scofield. John Jasper presented the diplomas and Gen. Alexander S. Webb of the College of the City of New York delivered the address. There were fifty-five members of the school candidates for admission to the College of the City of New York, fifty-one of whom were admitted. Of all the candidates seeking admission to the college, the percentage of L. Alexander Mack of this school was the highest. The W. J. Stitt Prize, $10 in gold, was awarded to Francis T. Wilson for the highest standing in mathematics; the Principal's Prize, thirteen volumes of Bulwer Lytton's novels, for the best record, was awarded to Clarence Haight; the Rosenberg Gold Medal, to George Gabel, and the prize for mechanical drawing to Fred A. Hulberg.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 72, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, were held yesterday morning under the supervision of Miss Helen M. Fanning, the Principal. There were sixty-seven girls in the graduating class. Miss Mabel Tyndall, who will be the valedictorian at the Normal School today, was a graduate of this school and was valedictorian when she was graduated. The Rev. Dr. Quatlander presented the diplomas.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Two Thousand Persons Present at the Commencement Exercises There.

The annual commencement exercises of St. John's College, Fordham, were held yesterday afternoon on the college campus in the presence of about 2,000 people. Archbishop Corrigan presided, and occupying the platform with him were Bishop Farrelly, Vicar General Mooney, ex-Postmaster James, and many others. The valedictory was delivered by J. Tufton Mason, and discourses were made by Peter A. Meagher on "Literature in the Grecian Democracy," "The Democracy of Dante," by Leo J. O'Donovan, and "Literature in the American Democracy," by George V. Grainger, A. B. The graduates were addressed by the Rev. Henry A. Braun, '57, D. D., LL. D. The Archbishop also made a brief address.

The prizes awarded were: Biographical Essay Medal, William L. Tierney, a nephew of Bishop Tierney of Hartford; Alumni prize purse of $50 for literary essay, Charles E. Downes; elocution medal, senior division, Thomas J. A. McCormack; the Archbishop Hughes medal for mental philosophy, Leo O'Donovan, who was also awarded the prize for military tactics. The following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Arts—G. T. Barry, J. L. Byrne, J. B. Crafty, J. W. Corbett, C. E. Downes, J. V. Dunlevy, J. J. Dunne, August T. V. Kingston, P. L. McDonell, B. W. McElroy, J. T. Mason, P. A. Meagher, L. J. O'Donovan, R. E. Shields, and W. L. Tierney. Master of Arts—The Rev. John J. Meade, '85, Martin H. Glynn, '94, John B. Robinson, '94, Daniel E. Kiernan, '97, John P. Joyce, '97. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Martin J. Griffith of Fort Edward, N. Y., and William J. D. Croke of Rome, Italy. At the close of the exercises the Alumni Association, of which Dr. James N. Butler, '84, is President, held a meeting and later a reception.

At Jamaica Normal School.

The first graduating exercises of the new State Normal School in Jamaica were held yesterday. Professor McLachlan, Principal, presided, and President McCormick and other members of the local Board of Managers, together with the graduates, occupied seats on the platform. The graduates were: Classical course—Miss Dora Catherine Swezey and Miss Edith Harriet Taylor; English course—Miss Virginia Estelle Cheshire, Miss Margaret Allen Crossman, and Mr. Harvey Albert Snedecor.

St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

The twentieth commencement exercises of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, were held last night at the Academy of Music. The salutatory was delivered by James A. Hamill and the valedictory by Richard J. Lauterbach. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. John A. Sullivan and the prizes and diplomas were distributed by the Rev. John Harper, President of the college.

At the Sacred Heart Academy.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday at the Sacred Heart Academy, Clason-on-the-Sound, the Rev. Denis J. McMahon presiding. Academic diplomas were granted to Eugene J. Reid and Frederick M. Brown, and commercial to Henry A. Schultz, Thomas F. Farrell, and James E. Hourigan.

Examinations for Harvard.

Examinations in New York City for admission to Harvard University will be held in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, June 28 to July 2, inclusive. Examinations for admission to Radcliffe College and the Harvard examinations for women will be held at the same time and place.

Honorary Degrees at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—At the annual commencement of Williams College to-day the following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. William Edgar Roe, '78, Marietta, Ohio; the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College, and the Rev. Paul Van Dyke, Professor of History, Princeton University.

Doctor of Laws—William Ball Gilbert, Portland, Oregon, and Edwin Stewart, '62, Paymaster General, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Master of Arts—Samuel Johnson, Boston, and Charles Sedgewick Rackmann.

Union College Commencement.

SCHENECTADY, June 21.—The one hundred and third commencement of Union College was celebrated to-day. The senior orators were Orrin G. Cox, Schenectady; Thomas Arthur Chrichton, Wellsborough, Penn.; William Lewis Fisher, Delhi; John Crapo Merchant, Nassau; Willis E. Merriam, Albany; Peter Nelson, Marquette, Mich.; valedictory, Walter McMullen Swan, Albany. The honorary Chancellor's oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry C. Van Dyke, D D., of New York.

Wisconsin College Well Endowed.

BELOIT, Wis., June 22.—At Beloit College commencement exercises to-day President Eaton announced that the effort to obtain $200,000 increased endowment had been successful. This includes $50,000 given by D. K. Pearsons of Chicago on condition that $200,000 be raised.

PRESENTATION TO C. N. BLISS.

American Protective Tariff League to Give Him a Fine Album June 30.

At its annual meeting last January the American Protective Tariff League adopted a minute expressive of the appreciation of the services of its former President, Cornelius N. Bliss, and a committee was appointed to give suitable expression to this sentiment. This committee has about completed its work, and it was stated yesterday at the office of the league that the presentation arranged for would be made at Washington, June 30. The committee is composed of Joseph E. Thropp, Wilbur F. Wakeman and T. Z. Cowles. They, with about a hundred other members of the league, will go to Washington in a special train June 30. At 4 P. M. on that date at the Arlington a souvenir album will be presented to Secretary Bliss. Ex-Mayor Strong, who succeeded Mr. Bliss as President of the league, will make the presentation speech. Afterward there will be a collation. It is expected that nearly all the members of the Cabinet and most of the protectionist members of the Senate and House of Representatives will be present.

The souvenir album was made by Tiffany, and it is said to be the most elaborate affair of its kind ever made in this country. There are wrought silver mountings and the seal of the league in wrought silver is on the cover.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER ACTIVITY.

Commodore Gerry Takes a Yachting Party to Providence.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—A large delegation of the younger set of the cottage colony went to New London to witness the boat race.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry took a large party to Providence this morning on his yacht Electra to witness the horse show there.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Jay Allen of Pittsburg have rented Sonnenschein for the season.

Government forces are working night and day on the new disappearing gun carriage battery at Fort Dumplings.

Gen. and Mrs. R. E. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Richardson of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown cottage.

Hamilton B. Tompkins has arrived at his cottage.

Mrs. George W. Wales has arrived at her cottage on Yznaga Avenue.

Reginald Brooks has purchased the thirty-footer Wa Wa from James A. Stillman, Jr.

James Stillman, Jr., has arrived for the season.

The Summer residents have already subscribed largely through the local banks for the war bonds.

Henry D. Burnham of Boston has arrived at the Baldwin cottage.

J. C. Whittridge has arrived at his cottage for the Summer.

Frederick B. Tompkins and Mrs. William T. Bull have returned from New York.

Miss Helen Benson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr.

Miss E. M. Coxe of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have arrived for the season.

David H. King, Jr., has returned to New York.

Society Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber have returned to their Summer home, The Cypress, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and their children, left Princeton yesterday in a private car for Greenwich, Conn., where they will visit E. C. Benedict.

To Build a Model Tenement.

The Borough Home Company, which is a branch of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, has decided to build a model tenement house in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Willis Avenue. The plans have not yet been approved, and may not be for some weeks yet, and no definite sum has been set apart for the work of construction.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Elizabeth Osborn and Joseph Carson Are Married in Trinity Chapel—Other Weddings.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, was the scene of an interesting wedding at noon yesterday, when Miss Elizabeth Osborn became the wife of Joseph Carson of this city. The bride is a daughter of the late Joseph Osborn of Baltimore, but has lived in this city for the last four or five years.

The vicar, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Frank H. Nelson, one of the clergy of St. George's Church. The bridal procession entered to the music of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March, headed by the ushers, among whom were Joseph Martin, W. Willis Reese, a classmate of the bridegroom, and Francis E. Ward. The bride followed on the arm of her cousin, Charles Martin, of Baltimore. She was gowned in white satin, wore a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by Joseph Lawrence as best man. Mr. Martin here handed the bride over to her aunt, Miss F. A. Osborn, who gave her away. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional.

A wedding breakfast for relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Osborn, 31 West Tenth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. Sidney Burgess of Boston, the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Lanier and Mrs. Henry Wiley of Baltimore. Mrs. Joseph Carson, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Carson, brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, respectively; Miss Carson, Miss Davidge. Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor. Mr. Carson is a graduate of Columbia of the class of '90, and is an engineer. He is a member of the University and St. Anthony Clubs.

Russell—Webster.

Miss Julia Palmer Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Webster of 863 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., were married at noon yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. Miss Louise Maxwell attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Adele Kenyon, Miss Mary Webster, a sister of the bride; Miss Margaret Hutchinson, and Miss Lucy Russell of Middletown, Conn., a sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Thomas Russell, as best man, and the ushers were Kent Hubbard of Middletown, Percy Ingalls of Orange, N. J.; Orrin Lyman, and W. Webster, the bride's brother. Following the cermony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents.

Halbe—Steurer.

Miss Henrietta E. Steurer and Charles H. G. Halbe were married Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, 156 West Eighty-third Street. The Rev. C. Armand Miller performed the ceremony. The bride wore gray silk and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. After supper the couple started for Niagara Falls and the West. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Steurer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stengel, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gescheidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Halbe, Miss Bertha Halbe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Halbe, Mrs. Benson, Misses Mamie and Nettie Gescheidt, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Edna Stengel, Mrs. C. Austin, Miss Stix, Parker, Miss Mary Bracket, Miss Bertha Kinkel, George Stengel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Symmons, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Halbe.

Kusch—Bollett.

A fashionable Brooklyn wedding was that of Miss Seddie Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bollett of 858 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and William Kusch, Jr., also of Brooklyn, which was solemnized last evening in the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Louis Edwin Pease, performed the ceremony. Miss Clara E. Kennedy attended the bride as maid of honor and Miss Ethel Colon of this city and Miss Alice Richards of Bayonne, N. J., were the bridesmaids. William J. Butz of Scranton, Penn., was the groomsman, and the ushers were George Van Nostrand, Arthur Finkbeiner, Walter Jeskey, and Mr. Hall. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, at which over 400 guests were present.

Roome—Kirkwood.

Miss Adele Shipman Kirkwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo B. Kirkwood, was married last evening to Henry Bogert Roome at the residence of the bride's parents, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Lottie Belle Kirkwood, the maid of honor, who also wore white satin and carried yellow roses, the bride's bouquet being composed of white roses. Lee Roome, the groom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Herbert A. Holmes and Charles Plummer. A reception followed the ceremony.

Plyer—Davenport.

The marriage of Miss May Davenport, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, to Arthur Mabb Plyer of Brooklyn took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Charles Bachman, of Syracuse, N. Y., an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Ethel Davenport, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. William Russell attended the groom as the best man, and the ushers were William P. Jamison, James Powell, Clarence Mallett and Sydney Small. A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's mother, 291A Monroe Street.

Manning—Cummings.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cummings of 193 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and William Sutton Manning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Manning, of 419 First Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon at the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, rector of St. John's Church, officiated. Miss Eleanor Manning, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Anna Baldwin and Miss Jennie Boag were the bridesmaids. William H. Cummings, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were A. Morris Verglew and John L. Cummings. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Ward—Clarke.

The wedding of Major George G. Ward, Jr., of the Twelfth New York Regiment and Mrs. Edith W. Clarke, both of this city, will be celebrated to-day at Lookout Inn on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Clarke is the second daughter of Thomas Wigham, who died some years ago, and who was connected for many years with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Her mother was Miss Phoebe M. Buckley, a sister of Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, and her elder sister is Mrs. William S. Livingston. The bridegroom of to-day is the son of George G. Ward, manager of the Commercial Cable Company.

Pearsall—Hunter.

The marriage of Miss Edith E. Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter of 88 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, to John Titus Pearsall, Treasurer of the Newark Theatre, took place last evening. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family, the ceremony was performed at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 12 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Troy, pastor of Christ Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Bella Austin as maid of honor. Louis Moat was best man. There were no ushers.

Hablin—Hathaway.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hathaway, 194 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding Tuesday evening when their daughter, Miss Edith Hathaway, and George Hablin were married. The Rev. Dr. W. T. McElveen, pastor of the New England Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. Misses Adele and Ethel Parr attended the bride, and Miss Lottie Gibson acted as maid of honor. The groom's brother, Edward Hablin, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Humason—Condon.

Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason and Miss Adelyn Chase Condon were married at noon yesterday at 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, the home of the bridegroom, where the school which he conducts is also situated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell, pastor of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. None but relatives were present.

Fisher—Heath.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Sturges Heath, daughter of Ellsworth Heath of 21 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, to Leon Orr Fisher, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Arthur W. Byrt, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Church Society, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss E. M. Heath, as maid of honor, and S. E. Maynard was best man. A reception followed.

Mason—Coon.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The marriage of Miss Emily M. Coon, eldest daughter of ex-Senator Ruben W. Coon of Waukegan, and Lewis F. Mason of Chicago, eldest son of United States Senator Mason, took place at the residence of the bride, in West Street, Waukegan, at 6 o'clock to-night. Herbert Skinner of Chicago and John W. Meaker, Jr., were the ushers. Miss Edith Coon, maid of honor, was followed by the Misses Mariam Besley, Blanche Coon, and Ethel Mason, bridesmaids. The bride came last, walking alone. The bridegroom and his best man, William G. Strong, entered from the front hall.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon and pearls. Her flowers were lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore white taffeta silk and carried pink roses. A reception was held from 7 to 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Mason left on a late train for an extended tour in the East.

Fine—Boehme.

ORANGE, N. J., June 22.—There was a large and fashionable wedding to-night in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, when Miss Adele Boehme, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boehme of Watchung Avenue, West Orange, was married to Prof. John Burchard Fine, who is at the head of the Princeton Preparatory School. Many people were present from New York and Philadelphia. A reception was held later at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Frank B. Reazor. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Grace Sheridan of Orange was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Stallknecht and Miss Nellie Ward of Orange, Miss Ethel Madison of Wyoming, N. J.; Miss May Fine of Princeton, and Miss Lillian Evans of Brooklyn. George Galt of Cornwall, Penn., was best man, and the ushers were Livingston Rutherford, William D. Moffatt, and Fenelon C. Cattus of New York; Morris Parrish of Philadelphia, and Ralph Boehme, a brother of the bride.

Calkins—Whiton.

PLAINFIELD, June 22.—One of the prettiest home weddings of the season was that of Miss Nella Bond Whiton, eldest daughter of John M Whiton of this city, to Leighton Calkins of New York. The ceremony was performed this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, in Central Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Wolcott Calkins of Newton, Mass., father of the bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of cream satin trimmed with Brussels lace, orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet of bride's roses. The maid of honor, Miss Mary K. Whiton, sister of the bride, wore a gown of white organdie and lace over white silk. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Curtis Jenner of New York and Miss Agnes Opdyke of Plainfield. The ushers were Lewis B. Woodruff of New York, Grosvenor Calkins of Newton, Mass.; Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, and Harry J. Cummings of Boston. The best man was the brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittsfield, Mass. A large reception followed.

Morton—Case.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 22.—The marriage of Miss Emma Vail Case, daughter of the late Col. Rufus King Case, chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the East, United States Army, to George L. C. Morton of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was celebrated very quietly at the home of the bride, in East Ninth Street, this evening. The Rev. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who preached the funeral sermon of the bride's father Monday afternoon, officiated. Only the immediate family witnessed the ceremony. Before the death of Col. Case, elaborate preparations for the celebration of the nuptial event had been made.

PROF. C. W. A. HERRMANN DEAD,

One of the Oldest Mineralogists in the Country Passes Away in His Ninety-seventh Year.

Prof. Charles Wilhelm August Herrmann, one of the oldest mineralogists in America, and known among fellow-scientists throughout the country, died at 9 o'clock Monday morning at his home, 240 East Fifty-second Street, in his ninety-seventh year. He suffered from no disease, save a touch of rheumatism, and his death was due to the infirmities of age, from which he had been failing for the last two years.

Prof. Herrmann claimed the distinction of being the pioneer mineralogist in this country, and stones which he brought with him to America are now found in many well-known collections. He was born July 3, 1801, on the estates of Baron Richthofen at Altwasser, Silesia, Germany. His father, C. W. A. Herrmann, was supervisor of the estates and had the Baron's twenty-six farms in his charge. Young Herrmann was educated at the University of Breslau, and turned his attention to the study of stones with such good effect that, after his graduation, he became Professor of Mineralogy at the university. He left his chair some years later to study at Mecklenberg, and then returned to Breslau, where he opened a shop for the purpose of trading in shells and minerals. He married, when he was about thirty-five years old, Miss Johanna Schmoeker, the daughter of a Wittenberg hotel keeper.

Prof. Herrmann came to this country in 1853, and brought with him the collection of minerals which he always believed to be the first imported into America. He resumed his business of trading, in this city, opening a place at Broadway and Houston Streets. This was the only pursuit in which he ever engaged after that time. He made three trips to Germany to collect new stones, and sold most of them to American universities and private collectors. A tremendous fossil, the petrified skeleton of a prehistoric saurian, which is now the property of the College of the City of New York, was one that he imported from Bavaria. Some of the choicest stones in the mineral collection of the late millionaire, Robert L. Stuart, now at the Lenox Library, were secured from Prof. Herrmann.

In 1857, at the exhibit of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace, on the present site of Bryant Park, Prof. Herrmann received the competitive medal for the best display of mineral specimens and cabinets of minerals for schools. George J. King, the mineral expert, and Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia University, were among his old friends.

Prof. Herrmann was not only well versed in the history of stones, but a man of wide reading and a linguist, speaking German, French, English and Polish. He was a man of striking and venerable appearance. He was assisted in his work by his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Schaake, of Lawrence, Mass., where he formerly lived. His wife died twenty-five or thirty years ago. Two other daughters, Mrs. Mary Bouché and Mrs. Enol Nolden, who made their home with Prof. Herrmann, survive him. The funeral will be at the house at one o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, officiating. The burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery of Brooklyn.

Peterson Convicted of Murder.

John O. Peterson was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Kings County Court House, for shooting Matthew Henry Pole and Mrs. Leonard Faulkner March 15 last. Peterson boarded at Mrs. Faulkner's house, 303 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and was jealous of her. On the morning of the day of the shooting he locked Mrs. Faulkner out of the house. She appealed to Pole, a man she had never seen before, to aid her in getting into the house. Pole complied, and this action roused Peterson's ire. The shooting followed. Pole died in a few hours, while Mrs. Faulkner lingered on for days.

John Vetter Sentenced for Life.

John Vetter was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court. Vetter, who is twenty-one years old, murdered his wife, Ida, last January in a drunken fit. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree. He displayed no emotion when sentenced.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Street Railway Suits—Claims of Charles Austin Bates of New York Were Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Three suits against the General Electric Railway Company were dismissed by stipulation in the United States Circuit Court to-day as the result, it is said, of the company's grants having passed into the possession of the Chicago City Railway Company.

The principal suit was brought by Charles Austin Bates of New York, who sought injunction to prevent the company and Lucius Clark and others from disposing of 20,000 shares which Bates averred were his property.

Through the same agreement, it is said, Judge Ball signed the final order which closes the litigation arising from the transfer of the lease on all the property and franchises to the

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

The undersigned Committee, at the request of holders of a large amount of the securities, has been for a long time past engaged in an examination of the affairs of The Baltimore and Ohio System and the relative value and earning capacity of the various lines comprised therein, with a view to formulating a plan of reorganization therefor which should fairly recognize the rights of all security holders, and at the same time bring the fixed charges of the reorganized Company safely within the net earning capacity of the system. Much time and attention have been devoted to acquiring full and accurate information as to all details, including a careful examination of the Company's accounts for the period of nine years and six months, made by Mr. Stephen Little on behalf of the Committee. The aim of the Committee has been to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the system which should accomplish the following results:

(a) The reduction of the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties;

(b) Adequate capital for present and future requirements;

(c) The payment of floating debt and provision for existing car-trust obligations;

(d) The preservation of the integrity of the system as far as the same can be economically and advantageously accomplished and such control of the reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

Having these objects in view, a plan has been prepared and Messrs. Speyer & Co., and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Speyer Brothers, of London, have been selected by the Committee to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Edward R. Bacon, and William A. Read have been appointed an Advisory Committee to continue and complete the work of the Reorganization Committee, and to consult and co-operate with the Reorganization Managers. Any vacancy in the Advisory Committee occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled by the joint action of the Reorganization Managers and of the remaining members of the Advisory Committee.

The undersigned recommend the prompt acceptance of the plan, believing that its consummation will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this important property upon a sound and conservative basis.

New York, June 22, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, AUGUST BELMONT, EDWARD R. BACON, HENRY BUDGE, EUGENE DELANO, WILLIAM A. READ, HOWLAND DAVIS, Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds, Coupons, and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Matured and Unpaid Coupons, or claims for interest on registered bonds, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, may be deposited separate from the Bonds as hereinafter stated.

As stated in the foregoing announcement of the Reorganization Committee, a plan has been prepared, with our joint approval and co-operation, for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's System; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committee, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

The plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST.

$70,000,000 PRIOR LIEN THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage upon the Main Line and Branches, Parkersburg Branch and Pittsburg Division when acquired by the New Company, covering about 1,017 miles of first track, and about 964 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also all the equipment now owned by the Company, of the value of upwards of $20,000,000 or hereafter acquired in any manner except by the use of the $34,000,000 reserved First Mortgage Bonds, as hereinafter stated.

The right will be reserved to issue, after January 1, 1902, not to exceed $5,000,000 additional of these bonds, at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year, for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, or for the acquisition of additions thereto.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line deposited under the plan may be pledged under the Prior Lien Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line of railway shall be acquired by the New Company and subjected to the lien of said mortgage.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$60,073,090
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	9,000,000
	$69,073,090
For contingencies, (any surplus to New Company)	926,910
	$70,000,000

SECOND.

$63,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage which will be a first lien on the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Akron divisions and branches, and the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad, covering about 570 miles of first track, and about 332 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also on the properties now included in the present Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Mortgage of 1894, when said lines and properties are acquired by the New Company; also on the Baltimore Belt Railroad, if and when the same shall be acquired by the New Company; and a lien subject to the Prior Lien Mortgage upon the lines, property, and equipment covered by the latter.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds to $90,000,000 for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the railroads and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, and also those covered by the First Mortgage, or for the acquisition of extensions or additions thereto or equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $1,500,000 a year for the first four years after the organization of the New Company, and at the rate of not exceeding $3,000,000 a year thereafter. The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the First Mortgage Bonds after twenty-five years at 105, and also to issue not to exceed $75,000,000 additional of said bonds or such lesser amount as may be required to retire the Prior Lien Bonds when due.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway or properties to be included under the First Mortgage as above stated, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line or property deposited under the plan may be pledged under the First Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line or property shall be acquired by the New Company, and subjected to the lien of said First Mortgage.

The First Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$36,384,535
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	12,450,000
For contingencies (any surplus to New Company)	1,165,465
	$50,000,000
Reserve for New Company	7,000,000
	$57,000,000
Reserve to be issued only to retire Baltimore Belt Line 5s	6,000,000
	$63,000,000

NOTE—The properties covered by the Baltimore Belt Line mortgage will be leased at a rental equivalent to interest at 4 per cent. on the existing Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds, which is to be in full payment of said interest. The rental agreement will provide that in consideration of the rental the New Company shall have an option to purchase all the said Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest at any time within five years on sixty (60) days' notice, and that, in case the Company shall not purchase such bonds within the five years specified, it will at the termination of that period assume the ultimate payment, when due, of the principal of such bonds.

THIRD.

$40,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum before the payment of any dividend on the Common Stock. This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$17,218,700
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	16,450,000
For adjustment with various outstanding bondholders' and stockholding interests, contingencies, &c., &c., (any surplus to New Company)	1,331,300
	$35,000,000
Reserve for New Company	5,000,000
	$40,000,000

FOURTH.

$35,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$31,178,000
For adjustment outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., (any surplus to New Company)	3,822,000
	$35,000,000

In order to establish such control of the Reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of stock of the New Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify directors) shall be vested in the following five Voting Trustees for the period of five years: William Salomon, Abraham Wolff, J. Kennedy Tod, Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles H. Coster; although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is shown in the following table:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	Each $1,000 or £200 Receives *Cash.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.	Actual Percentage for Sterling Issues, Figured at $4.8666. New Prior Lien Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.
						%	%	%
Baltimore & Ohio Loan of 1853, Extended	$10.00	$1,025	$125	$140				
Baltimore & Ohio Consolidated Mortgage, 5 per cent	20.83	1,050	125	85				
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1872	19.47	1,020	120	40	.....	104.79	12.33	4.11
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1874	9.73	1,120	120	160	.....	115.07	12.33	16.44
Baltimore & Ohio Parkersburg Branch Bonds	15.00	1,050	125					
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st Extended 4s	20.00	1,025	125	40				
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st 7s, not extended	35.00	1,000	125					
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Loan of 1885	20.83	1,000	125	100				
Pittsburg & Connellsville Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	29.20	1,025	120	200	.....	105.31	12.33	20.55
Chicago Division, 5 per cent	4.06	100	1,070	100	.....	10.27	109.98	10.27
Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent	10.95	.....	1,000	285	.....	.....	102.74	27.22
Baltimore & Ohio 4½ per cent. Terminal Bonds of 1894	8.75	.....	1,000					
Akron & Chicago Junction Bonds	8.33	.....	1,000	250				
Akron & Chicago Junction, Preferred Stock	.....	.....	.....	250	$1,000			
Washington City and Point Lookout Bonds	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000			
Depositors of old 1st Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $2 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	525	750			
Depositors of old 2d Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,500			
Depositors of old Common Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000			

*Interest at the rate provided in the old bonds, from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding July 1, 1898, up to the date when the new bonds begin to bear interest, namely, July 1, 1898, exclusive of previously matured coupons otherwise provided for as stated below.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

As stated in the plan, holders of First and Second Preferred and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company may purchase from the Syndicate new preferred and common stock, by depositing their old stocks with the Mercantile Trust Company, or the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, its agency in London, on the following terms: As consideration for shares of the New Company depositors of B. & O. First Preferred Stock must pay $2 per share deposited; depositors of B. & O. Second Preferred Stock must pay $20 per share deposited; and depositors of B. & O. Common Stock must pay $20 per share deposited. Such payments must be made by depositors in not less than three installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement published in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in at least two daily newspapers in New York, Baltimore, and London, respectively.

Deposited bonds must carry all coupons (or claims for interest on registered bonds) maturing on or after July 1, 1898, (except the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, which must also carry all matured and unpaid coupons.) All matured and unpaid coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds, (excepting the unpaid coupons on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) may be deposited separate from the bonds, and the same will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative, with interest on such coupons and claims for interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of maturity up to the date when the same are finally paid. Interest will also be paid in cash upon the completion of the reorganization on all deposited bonds, (excepting the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) at the rate provided in the old bonds up to July 1, 1898, from the coupon date last preceding.

The Syndicate will purchase such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds matured prior to July 1, 1898, from holders who do not desire to deposit the same under the plan, (provided, and so soon as the bonds to which the coupons or claims for interest appertain have been deposited,) at their face value, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the respective dates of maturity of such coupons or claims for interest to date of purchase, provided such coupons and claims for interest shall be presented for sale to the Syndicate at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above mentioned, on or before July 22, 1898.

The Syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash, upon the plan being declared operative, all Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company One-Hundred-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds deposited under the plan, whose holders prefer to accept cash rather than to take the new securities, at the price (in New York) of 110 and interest accrued and unpaid since the maturity of the last-paid coupon, provided the depositors of such bonds shall signify their election to receive cash as above stated, by presenting their Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above specified, within sixty days from the time the plan shall actually be issued to be stamped as electing to accept such cash payment. Such depositors will thereupon be entitled to receive such cash payment so soon as the plan is declared operative, upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit so stamped.

The fixed charges of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by the Receivers, were	$7,771,111
The annual fixed charges, upon completion of the reorganization and retirement of existing bonds as proposed, it is estimated, will be	6,252,351
Decrease of annual fixed charges	$1,518,760

The Company, as shown by Mr. Stephen Little's expert examination and report, dated July 11, 1896, from September 30, 1888, to November 30, 1895, a period of seven years and two months, earned, net, including miscellaneous income, a yearly average of $7,234,000, without deduction, however, of average taxes amounting to $437,000. The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were, including miscellaneous income $6,593,990

(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, equipment of the Company valued on its books at $1,155,829.95 was put out of service and charged, not to operating expenses, but to "Profit and Loss," because it represented the depreciation of a number of years. As against this, however, extraordinary expenses—estimated at not less than $750,000—for the maintenance of the property generally, were incurred during the year, and charged to operation. For the year 1898, as stated in the annual report of last year, all equipment when put out of service is replaced with equipment of equal value, as shown on the books of the Company, and the cost thereof charged to "Maintenance of Equipment.")

The net earnings from the property for the present fiscal year (April, May, and June approximated) have (notwithstanding liberal charges for maintenance), as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year, increased	$1,443,909
Miscellaneous income decreased	62,114
Net increase	1,381,795
Estimated net earnings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including miscellaneous income	$7,975,785

(Taxes not deducted, they being included in fixed charges.)

from which, however, will have to be deducted the sum of about $251,000, representing the decrease in the amount of miscellaneous income which will be occasioned by the proposed sale of securities in the treasury and the cancellation of sinking-fund investments under the reorganization. The fixed charges of the new company will thus be well within the past net income of the property—even that of the last fiscal year of extreme depression. The new company will be relieved from floating debt and the embarrassment of car and wheelage trust payments, and will start, not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business. The by-laws of the new company will provide that its accounts shall be audited annually by accountants of established reputation.

A Syndicate has been formed to furnish the cash required to provide for unpaid interest, existing car trusts, receivers' certificates, floating debt, and other outstanding obligations, improvements, equipment-working capital, and other purposes of the new company, and also to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will act as Depositary under the plan, and the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, will act as its agent for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may deposit their securities **on and after June 30, 1898,** either with the Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminister Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the plan of reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular; and the plan and agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place the administration of this property on a sound and conservative basis. Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the offices of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO., 30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., 27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, 7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street; Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street; Freshfields & Williams, London.

To the Holders of Bonds or Stocks of the following-named Railroad Companies:

Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Co.
Central Ohio Railroad Co.
Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad Co.
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Co.
Schuylkill River, East Side Railroad Co.
Winchester & Potomac Railroad Co.
Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Co.

Referring to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased-line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, EDWARD R. BACON, HENRY BUDGE, WILLIAM A. READ, Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel to Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887. (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of November 1, 1897, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Consolidated Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1, 1897, under which your bonds are deposited and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6) thereof, it is necessary before we take any further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 75 per cent. in amount of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our offices,) the offer to the Consolidated Mortgage bondholders (for each present bond of 1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, 125 " " "First Mortgage" 4 " " " 85 " Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Bearing interest from July 1, 1898.
20.83 " Cash (on completion of reorganization)	for interest to July 1, 1898;

or, at the option of depositors (to be signified within sixty days from the time the plan shall be actually issued), $1,100 cash and principal, together with cash for all accrued interest to time of payment, such payment to be made upon the plan being declared operative.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign with the least possible delay, an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and deliver same to Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of certificates desiring to accept the cash offer for the principal of the bonds represented thereby will please so signify at the foot of the "Assent." In all other cases we shall understand that they elect to accept the new securities for the principal of the present bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the plan of reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898; representing B. & O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

Referring to our circular of April 1, 1898, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them with us, so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

their interests, we have now to state that a plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Parkersburg Branch Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 1, 1898, under which your bonds are held by us, and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6 thereof,) it is necessary before we take and further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 60 per cent. in amount of the holders of our certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our office,) the offer to the Parkersburg Branch bondholders (for each present bond of $1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest,) is substantially:

$1,060 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, 125 " " "First Mtge." 4 " " "	bearing interest from July 1, 1898,
15 " cash (on completion of the reorganization)	for interest from April 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The coupon on the present bonds, due April 1, 1898, viz.: $30 with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum, to be likewise paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative, or if the holder so desires, such coupon will be purchased by a Syndicate for cash so soon as the bond has been deposited (but not after July 22, 1898,) at its face value, with interest at 5 per cent.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and return the same to our office with the least possible delay.

If you wish us to sell to the Syndicate the coupon due April 1, 1898, from the bonds which we have received from you, please so indicate at the foot of the "Assent."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. First Mortgage Terminal Gold Bonds of 1894, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated 30th of September, 1897:

A proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us, under which each of the above bonds will receive $1,000 new First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond in exchange for each $1,000 First Mortgage 4½% Gold Terminal Bond. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of September 30th, 1897, it is provided that if there shall be proposed to our satisfaction any scheme of reorganization or readjustment, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval, or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of the certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited bonds, come in under such reorganization.

The inclosed Plan and Agreement is deemed satisfactory by us. We request, therefore, your assent thereto in writing.

Unless, within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we will presume, conclusively, that you have assented to our deposit of your bonds under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Your bonds will accordingly be so deposited by us, if sixty per cent. of the bonds with us deposited shall assent in writing to the deposit under said Plan and Agreement.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof, in writing, of his dissent, we will return him the bonds deposited with us, upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting bondholder.

If we are not notified of your dissent within the time named, upon receipt by us in exchange for your bonds, of certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, we will deliver the same to you, without further charge, upon surrender to us of our own certificates.

We solicit, most earnestly, a very prompt expression, in writing, of your assent or dissent. Unless notified to the contrary by you, we will deposit all coupons of assenting bonds maturing prior to 1st July, 1898, upon depositing such bonds under the Plan.

Having thus obtained for depositing bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and first advertisement thereof, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of 30th September, 1897, will be either to return their bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing bondholders as, within that period, shall have assented either expressly or by failure to dissent, the deposited Bonds duly stamped as assenting to the proposed arrangement. In no event will any securities be delivered by us, save upon the return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

In case the proposed lease and agreement should not become operative, the deposited Bonds will not be stamped, and we shall hold the same under the original agreement of November 1st, 1897.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company:

A Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (a copy of which may be obtained at our office) has been prepared and submitted for our consideration. The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company will on the completion of the reorganization, be entitled to receive:

In new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	$1,000.00
In New Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	250.00 and
In Cash	$8.33

representing interest accrued from May 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The New First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

The coupon due May 1, 1898, may be deposited under the Plan, and a separate certificate of deposit will be issued therefor. By the terms of the Plan this coupon, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of maturity, will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative.

After due consideration we think the terms offered to the holders of the above bonds are favorable; and we therefore recommend the prompt acceptance of the Plan by the deposit of your bonds at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, the depositary named in the Plan, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

VERMILYE & CO.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1893, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1893.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound by, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday in giving parties opportunity to remedy defective protests. The following opinions were handed down:

A. E. Wilde & Co. of Cincinnati imported children's books, containing lithographic pictures, and text in foreign language, which were claimed to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 502. This claim, the board said, would be well founded but for the new provision, Paragraph 400, in the act of 1897, which fixed the duty at 8 cents a pound.

Davis, Turner & Co. imported Welsh hymnbooks, with musical notes and text, that were assessed for duty at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 403, act of July, 1897. Protestants claimed that they were entitled to free admission, under Paragraph 502, which exempts books printed exclusively in language other than English. These books contained twenty-three hymns in English, and the decision of the Collector was affirmed.

Merchandise consisting of typewritten sheets describing certain mining properties was returned by the Appraiser as printed matter unbound, and was assessed for duty at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 403, Act of July, 1897. Wells, Fargo & Co. claimed free admission for the merchandise under Paragraph 666, containing provisions for manuscripts. This claim was sustained. The board said, however, that this ruling did not apply to matter reproduced from the typewriter by the mimeograph or any similar process.

Broker Nichols Reinstated.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at its meeting last evening, remitted the balance of the time for which, last February, E. Norman Nichols was suspended for violating the rules of the Exchange in a transaction in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock. The Governors were influenced by the fact that Mr. Nichols gallantly went to the front, enlisting as a private in Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .80, 1,000 Alamo at .03, 500 Anaconda at .42, 1,000 Brunswick at .14, 200 Chollar at .07, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek Consol. at .10, 100 Hale & Norcross at .70, 50 Standard at 1.70, 1,000 Work at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02¾, 12,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09⅝@.09½, 11,000 Cannon Ball at .003, 9,000 Garfield Consol. at .12½@.13, 400 Golden Fleece at .26, 600 Isabella at .27@.28, 6,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04¾, 2,000 Justine at .03, buyer 5; 2,600 Lagonda at .22½@.22⅝@.23¼, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 67,000 Sentinel at .004¼ cash @.004⅝@.003¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.50
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem.	.25
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Chollar	.05	Phoenix Gold	.19
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Plymouth Con	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.25	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con	1.45
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Union Consolidated	.35
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Little Chief	.20
American Consl.	1.20	Mexican	.05
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Moulton	.15
Belcher	.03	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Ophir	.15
Breece	.35	Occidental	.50
Brunswick Con	.11	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Quicksilver	1.00
Crown Point	.04	Quicksilver pf	2.25
Chrysolite	.10	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Sierra Nevada	.85
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Consolidated	.10
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	8.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con	.10	Anaconda	.40
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.06	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.60	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.22
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.68	Mollie

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provision.
Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898: The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was.. $6,642,308
The interest on the Bonded Debt was. 3,320,450

The surplus income was...$3,321,853

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 30th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the retirement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southeastern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, the annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,546.

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 8th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
W. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Two or three conspicuous stocks showed marked weakness yesterday. At one time it looked as if the whole list might get a substantial set-back under the influence of their declines. But inactivity rather than declines resulted. Sugar Trust and Baltimore and Ohio were the two conspicuously weak features.

Sugar Trust fell about 3 points, and recovered fractionally on transactions equaling a third of the total business in all the rest of the list, over 55,000 shares being traded in. For some time past Wall Street has been full of bear rumors touching Sugar Trust affairs, and half a dozen old scarecrows have been trotted to the front again, till now a consequential short interest has been created in the stock, along with predictions that the price is about to break back to par. The price of stock is down about a dozen points within a week or so, and throughout their decline there has seemed to be continued inside buying by interests identified with important matters.

The Baltimore and Ohio decline extended to nearly 4 points. On the day before yesterday Baltimore and Ohio stock was at 20, and traders were booming it on inside information which they professed to have of the reorganization plan's details. Yesterday the stock was down to about 15, closing with a rally of a point, the reorganization plan being officially issued. A heavy assessment is put upon the stock, and yesterday's decline could not be considered illogical. But the market fluctuations of Baltimore and Ohio common stock can hardly be taken as a basis on which to judge the financial scheme for a great property's rejuvenation. That scheme is comprehensive. It has been carefully arranged. Financiers of international influence are identified with it. Worked out successfully, this reorganization will establish a property which ought to be superior to what the old Baltimore and Ohio was at its best.

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An event to which the Stock Exchange gave little heed yesterday appeared in the action of Lake Shore Railroad Directors in declaring, in addition to the regular semi-annual 3 per cent. dividend, an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. Significance attaches to this on more than one account. It certifies to the fact that not mere words, but assured substance, is in the popular sentiment that we are in prosperous times, for the railway earnings which warrant extra dividends are but a fair reflex of general business conditions. In this particular instance of the Lake Shore, it can be stated that the fat surplus net earnings which provide this extra dividend are made in the face of over $1,000,000 spent by the company for betterments at Buffalo and in Chicago, and charged directly into current operating expenses. Exhibits like this are better than all manner of wordiness.

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Government bonds were dull and steady. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7	Northern Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Michigan Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Des M. & Ft. D.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2⅜	Manhattan Cons.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	1	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1	Third Avenue	2
Consolidated Ice	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rio G. West. 4s.....1¼ | S. V. & N. E. 4s...1½

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia con. 5s.....1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,528,852; balance, $6,281,916; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $227,715.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 5-16 @1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific 1, to 86¼. Declined—Pennsylvania ⅛ to 59¼; Atchison ⅜, to 13⅛; St. Paul ⅛, to 101⅞, and Erie first preferred ⅛, to 36⅛. Illinois Central sold at 106¾, Louisville and Nashville at 53⅞; New York Central at 119¼, Erie at 13⅝, and Reading at 9⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅛ for money, and 111 3-16 for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 47½c, and exchange on London was 25f 25½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 170.80, compared with 167.80 Tuesday, 164.30 a week ago, and 195.10 a year ago; in Lisbon, at 81, compared with 81.50 Tuesday, 80.50 a week ago, and 46¼ a year ago; in Rome, at 107.15, compared with 107.27 Tuesday, 107 a week ago, and 104.35 a year ago.

REAL ESTATE BONDS LISTED.

A Class of Securities Not Hitherto Welcomed on the Stock Exchange.

Among the securities listed by the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday were $5,000,000 real estate mortgage collateral bonds issued by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city. This marks a departure to some extent in the Stock Exchange policy. It will not be universally recognized as a wise lapse from the rule which has hitherto kept real estate mortgage speculation off the Stock Exchange lists.

Applications have before been made by companies handling real estate liens to get their debentures upon the Stock Exchange lists, but without success. Some of the conspicuous companies which finally met with disastrous collapse were a few years ago especially anxious to get Stock Exchange facilities.

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In Stock Exchange phraseology, the new securities are described as "real estate first mortgage collateral trust gold coupon bonds," and are issued in five series of $1,000,000 each. Some of them are of the denomination of $100 and some of $1,000, with interest rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent.

In their application to the Stock Exchange, the officers of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company show its corporate authority to loan money on bond and mortgage and to issue its bonds against such security, setting forth that for the $5,000,000 now listed loans have been made aggregating $5,109,264, the bonds being thus issued nearly dollar for dollar against total advances. The official application proceeds:

"These bonds are the direct obligation of the company, and are additionally secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of at least an equal amount of first mortgages on improved income-producing real estate in selected cities of the United States. The amount of insurance deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in connection with these mortgages aggregates $4,161,125, or 81 per cent. of the total amount loaned.

"At and after the duly authorized date options of redemption of bonds at par and interest may be exercised by giving thirty days' prior notice to all registered holders of bonds, and by making a public advertisement once a week for four weeks previous to the date of call.

"The issuance of mortgage trust bonds by this company is limited by Article XV. of the by-laws to ten times the amount of the capital and surplus, which now amounts to $3,250,000.

"In case foreclosure of any loan becomes necessary, it is withdrawn from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and other mortgages to an equal amount substituted therefor.

"These bonds are severally secured by deeds of trust made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee. All bonus are coupon bonds, with privilege of registration as to principal only, or upon surrender of coupons thereto attached the bonds may be registered as to both principal and interest. The place of payment of all bonds is the office of the company, 59 Cedar Street, New York, which is also the place of registration and transfer."

The real estate upon which have been made the loans for which the collateral bonds are issued is scattered all over the country, comprising 401 different properties in thirty-four cities, the average of the loans being somewhat under $13,000. In detail the application to the Stock Exchange presents the following data:

City.	No. of Loans.	Amount.
Atlanta, Ga	37	$508,581
Augusta, Ga	6	24,750
Bayonne, N. J.	1	35,000
Cleveland, Ohio	1	4,000
Chicago, Ill	4	200,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	86,900
Columbus, Ohio	25	277,400
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	3,500
Dayton, Ohio	1	7,000
Duluth, Minn	2	12,000
Detroit, Mich	3	28,000
Denver, Col	11	815,100
Des Moines, Iowa	30	142,800
Fort Wayne, Ind	8	22,900
Houston, Texas	1	20,000
Indianapolis, Ind	2	10,933
Jersey City, N. J.	3	55,000
Kansas City, Mo	55	170,650
Louisville, Ky	1	5,000
Lenox, Mass	1	30,000
Keene, N. Y	1	12,000
Minneapolis, Minn	7	69,800
New York, N. Y.	1	120,000
Omaha, Neb	58	143,900
Rock Island, Ill	1	30,000
Portland, Oregon	14	665,500
Peoria, Ill	6	30,900
St. Paul, Minn	20	173,800
Salt Lake City, Utah	19	137,250
Seattle, Washington	18	466,000
Spokane, Washington	4	194,500
Tacoma, Washington	1	12,000
Toledo, Ohio	41	569,200
Washington, D. C.	6	28,900
Total	401	$5,109,264

In an analysis of the properties covered by the mortgages (quoting the appraisals of the trust company's own local agents) the following exhibit is made:

Land	$5,933,517
Buildings	5,692,006
Total	$11,625,523
Gross rental of all properties	814,637
Taxes, insurance, &c., all properties	253,744
Net income, all properties	$560,893
Interest on bonds	225,000
Net surplus on all properties	$335,893

Attached to the application, which is signed by President George W. Young, there is filed with the Stock Exchange the financial statement of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company on Dec. 31, 1897, as follows:

ASSETS.

United States bonds	$1,890,000.00
New York City bonds	613,795.00
Other stocks and bonds	840,179.22
Mortgages	6,080,014.74
Loans, demand and time	4,468,713.64
Bills purchased	52,515.66
Real estate	214,000.00
Foreign Department	497,400.00
Accrued interest receivable	237,888.66
Cash on hand and in bank	1,312,974.99
Total	$16,207,481.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	1,250,000.00
Undivided profits	143,158.71
Deposits	7,284,072.82
Mortgage trust bonds, series A, B, C, D, and E	5,000,000.00
Foreign department	397,400.00
Accrued interest payable	104,893.51
Certified checks	27,956.87
Total	$16,207,481.91

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The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is one of the financial offshoots of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose agents are, of course, scattered throughout the whole country. It is upon the appraisals of local agents that dependence is placed in the making of widely scattered real estate loans.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLAN.

Wall Street yesterday gave close attention to the reorganization plan officially issued for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by Messrs. Speyer Brothers of London, Speyer & Co. of New York, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York.

In detail the scheme provides for the issue of the following new securities: Prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $70,000,000; first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, $63,000,000; 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $40,000,000; common stock, $35,000,000.

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Following is a summary officially revised for THE NEW YORK TIMES, showing the financial rearrangement of Baltimore and Ohio's affairs:

"The prior lien bonds are secured by a mortgage lien upon the lines of road between Baltimore and the Ohio River at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, and also upon the company's equipment of all kinds, valued at $22,000,000.

"The first mortgage bonds are a first lien on the Philadelphia division, Baltimore Belt Railroad, (when exchanged as provided,) Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburg Railroad, and also on the terminal properties covered by the $8,500,000 terminal mortgage of 1894, and a lien subject to the prior lien mortgage upon the lines and equipment covered thereby.

"The new securities will be appropriated approximately as follows: On the prior lien bonds there will be issued in partial exchange for existing bonds, $60,073,000; purchased by the syndicate to provide in part for cash requirements, $9,000,000, and the remainder, say, $927,000 are left in the treasury of the company for contingencies.

"On the first mortgage bonds there will be issued in partial exchange for existing bonds, $36,384,500; purchased by the syndicate for cash requirements, $12,450,000; held by the new company for contingencies, &c., $1,165,000; held by the new company as a reserve, $7,000,000. And there will be held for the purpose of retiring Baltimore Belt Railroad bonds, which are reduced to 4 per cent. interest, the acquisition of which the plan contemplates, $6,000,000.

"The $40,000,000 of preferred stock is appropriated as follows: For reorganization purposes, $17,218,700; purchased by syndicate to provide cash requirements, $16,450,000; for adjustment with outstanding bond and stockholders and contingencies, &c., $1,331,300, and there is a reserve for the treasury of the new company of $5,000,000.

"The $35,000,000 of the common stock will be applied as follows: For reorganization purposes, $31,178,000; for adjustment of outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., $3,822,000, with surplus to the new company.

"There is an assessment of $20 per share on the existing common stock and second preferred stock, for which assessment new preferred stock is issued at par. There is an assessment of $2 per share on the old first preferred stock, for which new preferred stock is given. The plan contains an elaborate table, showing what each of the old securities receives under it.

"Under the plan the first preferred stock will receive upon a payment of $2 per share 52½ per cent. in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. in new common. Second preferred stock on payment of $20 per share will receive 20 per cent. in new preferred stock and 150 per cent. in new common. The common stock upon paying $20 per share will receive 20 per cent. in new preferred and 100 per cent. in new common.

"The fixed charges of the new company including all interest, rentals, taxes, terminals, &c., will be approximately $6,250,000, as against a fixed charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of $7,771,000, making a decrease in the annual fixed charges of substantially $1,500,000.

"It is estimated that net earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, (eight months of which are audited with four months estimated,) will amount to $7,975,785. Allowing for a reduction in the miscellaneous income of $251,000 on account of the sale of some of the securities and the cancellation of sinking fund investments, it will be seen that the net earnings for the present fiscal year are about $1,900,000 in excess of the fixed charges.

"All the receivers' indebtedness and entire floating debt of the company represented by promissory notes and negotiable obligations and all of the car trust obligations are paid in full.

"In reference to the leased lines the plan provides that the security holders shall confer with the Advisory Committee, and provision will then be made for each leased line separately, and the same method will be adopted as to the guaranteed lines. The leased lines thus provided for are Central Ohio Railroad, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, Newark Somerset and Straitsville, Columbus and Cincinnati, Midland, Schuylkill and East Side, Winchester and Potomac, and Winchester and Strasburg."

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The Messrs. Speyer and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.. as reorganization managers, have arranged for the co-operation of an Advisory Committee consisting of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Mr. E. R. Bacon, New York; Mr. Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., and Mr. W. A. Reed of Vermilye & Co.

A syndicate has been formed composed of Messrs. Speyer Brothers, London; Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Vermilye & Co., and August Belmont & Co. of New York, to provide the requisite cash to carry out the plan.

In addition to the recommendation of the plan by the banking houses composing the reorganization managers, the plan is strongly approved by the following houses: J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Baring, Magoun & Co., Vermilye & Co. of New York, J. S. Morgan & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., and Baring Brothers of London.

The scheme provides for foreclosure of the mortgages on the main line, and it will probably take some six months to carry out all the details of the plan.

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A voting trust will have charge of the property for five years.

TAXING THE CUSTOMER.

Yesterday's vote by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to levy wholly upon customers the two-dollar Government tax on stock transactions will surprise the rank and file of the Stock Exchange, a large majority of whom will not approve of the stringent ruling which provides severe penalties for evasion. Commission brokers generally apprehend that the imposition of an extra charge upon customers will have the result of restricting business. The average outside customer already feels that he pays quite amply for brokerage service, the charge of one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon the par value of securities ($12.50 on each purchase or sale of 100 shares) running into big figures quickly. To add $2 to the present charge is, so most brokers calculate, hardly likely to induce extra activity.

Customers paid the tax and a somewhat bigger one during the war of the rebellion. But brokerage commission charges then were only half what they are now.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"While encouraging reports continue to come from the West, where conditions are exceptionally favorable, the business in the iron trade in the country as a whole is not moving in the right direction. While there are exceptions, the general statement may be made that old orders are being disposed of at a faster rate than they are being replaced by new work. In some branches capacity has been engaged for so far ahead that this tendency is viewed with indifference. In others makers are willing to run at a slackened rate during the hottest months. But with due allowance for these facts, it must be admitted that a feeling of uneasiness is creeping into the trade.

"More mercurial than other branches of the industry, the pig iron trade is exhibiting this tendency more than others. The markets in foundry iron have weakened, and cheerfulness is regarded as proof of rare histrionic powers. It is a marvel how the industry is bearing the strain of low values.

"Some emphasis has been placed upon the improvement in the statistical situation in the foundry iron trade which will follow the diversion into the steel trade of a good deal of tonnage by the building of the open hearth plant of the Tennessee Company at Birmingham. Since it will take at least ten months to put that important plant into operation, this seems like looking pretty far into the future. Besides there is a good deal of idle furnace capacity in Alabama, and by that time, too, we may find some of the Bessemer furnaces of the Central West switching into new lines.

"What is practically a dead-lock continues between some of the large steel works and the outside makers of Bessemer pig in the Central West. The latter adhere to their position and are following out their plan of keeping output in bounds by blowing out. Perhaps the most powerful incentive to close adherence to established prices is the conviction that this is the last opportunity for the outside Bessemer furnaces to make some money in that branch. When the two leading buyers of Bessemer pig in the Central West have completed the blast furnace plants which they are now erecting the present independent capacity will be in excess of probable requirements in the future. They may turn to basic pig or swell the ranks of makers of foundry iron, with cheap off-Bessemer lake ores as the basis of their business.

"The steel market has been very dull. It looks as though we were in the preliminary stages of the negotiations for the supplies for the largest single consuming interest. The quantities needed are large, even though the dull season is approaching in the particular branch affected. While it is understood that the current contracts for material expire at no distant date, the buyers are holding aloof in order to tire the producers. Some of these, however, are claimed to be in an excellent position, because they are turning their metal into other channels in which they are busy. It is believed that the market will continue very dull until this line of large contracts is finally placed.

"There has rarely been a time when so many rumors were afloat in the iron trade as there are now. They seem to indicate that some important developments may be shaping, but it is pretty clear that only preliminary work is being done and that nothing definite can be expected for some time to come. One of the reports current is that a further concentration of wire interests is arrived at.

"In the metal trade spelter continues the star performer. It is understood that some shipments to Europe have been stopped, and that this has been diverted back into home consumptive channels. With the wire trade entering upon its dull season the range of values recently attained inspires little confidence."

PEOPLE'S GAS LITIGATION.

Chicago dispatches received yesterday in Wall Street told of the following developments in the People's Gas litigation:

"The attorneys of Livingston, in his suit against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, have amended the bill so as to ask that the mortgage for $40,000,000, issued by the consolidated company, be vacated so far as the individual gas companies—the People's, the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Equitable Company—are concerned. A further amendment will be made asking that, under the decision of the Supreme Court made last Monday in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Lake Street Elevated Railway, the Central Trust Company of New York and the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia be removed as trustees on the ground that they have not complied with the State law and are consequently, under the Supreme Court decision just made, not entitled to act as trustees in this State. The application for an injunction, covering the payment of the next dividend, is now under advisement by the Court. So also is the application for receivers of the three individual companies, in which Livingston is interested."

Mr. Livingston's attorneys in this city stated that they had no knowledge whatever of these reported developments.

MANHATTAN AND THE TRADERS.

Aggressive sales by room traders for the short account were responsible for the weakness of Manhattan Elevated yesterday. The stock got down close to 103, and closed with a net loss of a full point for the day. For some days past the professional contingent has been bearish on Manhattan because of the strength shown by the stock and its firmness in the face of the general reaction. Gradually the short interest has been extended, and yesterday's raid was apparently calculated to bring about a decline upon which shorts could be covered. On the decline there was buying of the same character heretofore noted, although the buyers did not attempt to discourage the bearish ardor of the attacking party.

VANDERBILT DIVIDEND DAY.

Dividends were declared yesterday on the Vanderbilt stocks, as follows: Michigan Central, semi-annual 2 per cent.; Canada Southern, 1 per cent.; Lake Shore, regular semi-annual 3 per cent., and one-half of 1 per cent. extra; New York Central, quarterly 1 per cent.

The extra dividend on Lake Shore was a surprise to Wall Street, no intimations of it having previously circulated. As has been foreshadowed heretofore, there was no change in the New York Central rate.

SHORT INTEREST IN SUGAR.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was conspicuous because of its weakness. It sold down below 129, and made a net loss of more than 2 points. Conflicting stories regarding the readiness of opposition interests to begin active war upon the Trust in the sugar trade were to some extent influential, and the Hawaiian annexation matter was used as a bear argument on the stock. Room traders were the most persistent and aggressive sellers, and again the brokers who have been buying the stock of late did not try to check the decline. The short interest in Sugar Trust is becoming very large, and indications of its being unwieldy are to be seen.

BOND MARKET ACTIVE.

There was an increased demand for railroad bonds yesterday, and the sales came close to the $2,500,000 mark. Union Pacific 4s and the Atchison issues were especially active. The upward movement in Rio Grande 4s was resumed, and they made their highest price of the year—89¼. St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s, on a fair volume of transactions, again touched 95, their highest price.

BAY STATE GAS POINTS.

During the past few days Wall Street has been full of points predicting a big movement in Bay State Gas. It has not been very long since rumors of this sort used to come to the Street regularly twice a week, but of late there has been a great lack of activity in this direction.

PULLMAN AND WAGNER.

Coincident with the reports from Chicago regarding the division of millions of accumulated surplus by Pullman's Palace Car Company, which are becoming more and more circumstantial, come renewed suggestions of closer relations between the Pullman and Wagner car companies. Wagner stock has not recently shown much market activity. It has reached a stage where it is held almost exclusively in investors' strong boxes because of the regular monthly dividends.

AS TO PHILADELPHIA SLOWNESS.

Department stores in Philadelphia have put the new Government 3 per cent. bonds on their bargain counters, and, according to a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, they are proving "good sellers." Through the means of Treasury agencies established in the stores, the bonds are being offered at par, though a premium of from 1 to 2⅛ per cent. is bid for them in financial centres.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	146
Central National	*60	New York	235
Chatham	*90	N. Y. County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	130
Continental	124	Pacific	290
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Irving	147½	Seaboard National	175
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	110
Mech. & Traders'	114	State of New York	101
Mercantile	167		

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash.....25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED OR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT WAR BONDS.

To those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to subscribe for the new U. S. Government 3 per cent. bonds, without withdrawing deposits from the savings banks until the first of July, we beg to say that we will carry the bonds until that time without charge.

HOLMES & CO.
BANKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN. } Shareholders and Directors.

LOST AND FOUND.

New York, June 22d, 1898.

LOST.—Draft—Notice is hereby given that a certain draft, No. 8,485, directed to and drawn on The National Bank of the Republic of New York for the sum of Four hundred ninety ($490.08) Dollars and eight cents, dated March 23d, 1898, payable to the order of H. Jossman & Son, signed H. Jossman, which said draft was duly certified by the said The National Bank of the Republic of New York, has been lost or destroyed.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said draft.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, FROM THE following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Central Pacific 1st mortgage.
Western Pacific 1st mortgage.
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California and Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1st, 1898, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 34, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon listed the following securities:

New York Central—$72,896,000 Lake Shore 3½ per cent. collateral gold coupon bonds and $26,146,000 originally issued registered bonds, and $5,000,000 Michigan Central 3½ per cent collateral gold coupon bonds.

Pacific Coast Company—$4,446,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 4,446 inclusive; $1,515,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, $8,914,400 4 per cent, non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $6,809,600 common stock.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—$5,000,000 real estate first mortgage collateral trust gold coupon bonds, Series B, C, D, E, and F.

Texas and Pacific Railroad Company—$167,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent, gold coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 167 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $21,216,000, Nos. 1 to 167 inclusive, 3,952 to 25,000 inclusive.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—On and after July 5, 1898, $3,351,100 additional capital stock be added to amount now on list upon receipt of an official notice that said stock has been issued in exchange.

Detroit City Gas Company—$428,000 additional 5 per cent. twenty-five year gold mortgage coupon bonds, Nos. 8,752 to 4,154, and 4,935 to 4,959 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $4,313,000, Nos. 1 to 4,154, 4,801 to 4,959 inclusive.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$2,000,000 3½ per cent. Springfield Division first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 1 to 2,000 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company—$29,000 additional 5 per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 16,527 to 16,555 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $16,555,000, Nos. 1 to 16,555 inclusive. Also $1,352,000 3½ per cent gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 16,556 to 17,907 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company.—$402,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, Nos. 6,333 to 6,734, inclusive, and registered bonds for $1,000 and $5,000, into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making a total amount listed to date of $6,734,000, Nos. 1 to 6,734, inclusive. Also, $1,000,000 additional second mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds, Nos. 1,001 to 2,000, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $2,000,000, Nos. 1 to 2,000, inclusive.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.—$109,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds, Nos. 12,910 to 13,018, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,018,000, Nos. 10,001 to 13,018, inclusive.

Southern Railway Company.—$5,083,000 first mortgage 4-4½-5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996, Nos. 1 to 5,083, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Adams Express Company.—$12,000,000 collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. 1 to 8,000, inclusive, of $1,000 each; Nos. 8,001 to 16,000, inclusive, of $500 each.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company.—$5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of the Mutual Fuel Gas Company, (of Chicago,) Nos. 1 to 5,000, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Continued strong demand for gold by Russia in the London market.

Estimated decrease of $237,138 in New York Central's surplus earnings for the quarter ending June 30, but increase of $663,133 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $549,370 in Northwest's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $5,073,317 for the fiscal year.

Heavy oversubscription for the issue of Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg bonds.

Declaration of the regular dividends on the Vanderbilt stocks and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. on Lake Shore.

"Pan Handle's" statement for May showing a deficit after charges of $73,457, an increase of $27,632. Surplus since Jan. 1, $3,006, an increase of $119,291.

Reduction in rates on grain and grain products from Chicago to New York, to go into effect next Monday.

Meeting of executive officers of the Western trunk lines in Chicago to discuss plans for restoration and maintenance of rates on live stock and provisions.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,426
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	4,948
Kansas City, Memphis and Birming.	2,660

***

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis showed a decrease of $1,129.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On June 30 a dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid by the Bank of New York.

The State Bank will pay a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 1.

The Eleventh Ward Bank will pay a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. will be paid by the Bank of America, July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on July 1 by the Irving National Bank.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company will pay a dividend of 1¼ per cent. per share, July 15.

A 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the stock of the National Park Bank is payable on June 30.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York will pay a 5 per cent. dividend on July 1.

A 3 per cent. dividend is payable on July 1 by Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

On July 1 a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. is payable by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. is payable to stockholders in Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 146 Broadway, New York, on July 1.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York will pay on July 1 a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the last six months' net earnings.

On July 20 a dividend of 5 per cent. on the first, and 1 per cent. on the second preferred stock of the Pacific Coast Company is payable at Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, New York.

It is announced that Brown Brothers & Co. closed the subscription list for $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg at 11 A. M. yesterday, the bonds having been very largely oversubscribed.

On July 18 the Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall Street, New York, will pay interest on deposits for the half year ending June 30, as follows: On amounts not exceeding $3,000, 4 per cent., and on amounts exceeding $3,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent.

It is announced that the subscription for $5,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, at 103½ and accrued interest, will be opened at the office of Speyer & Co. this morning at 10 o'clock and will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier in the day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 22, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20½	21	100	American Cotton Oil..	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
73½	75	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	.....
78	79	320	Am. Malting Co. pf...	79	79	78¾	78¾	.....
13⅞	14	3,360	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
36¾	37	375	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ¾
128¾	128⅞	56,689	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	131	131½	128¾	128⅞	— 2¼
111½	112½	244	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	— 1½
114¼	114½	18,494	American Tobacco	115½	115½	113¾	114¼	— 1¼
119	122	40	American Tobacco pf..	119	119	119	119	.....
13	13¼	1,000	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
33	33¼	10,090	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32¾	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+ ¼
16	16¼	19,310	Baltimore & Ohio....	18½	18½	15¾	16½	— 2⅝
3⅜	3¾	1,300	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	12,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	49¾	49¾	48⅝	49	— ⅛
10¾	11	380	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
51¼	52½	50	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51¼	51½	.....
22⅝	22⅞	750	Chesapeake & Ohio...	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	13,974	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104½	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
56½	57½	100	Chicago & East. Ill....	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
14	14⅛	2,910	Chicago Great West...	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
32	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33⅓	33⅓	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
9½	10	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
90¼	99⅜	12,349	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	99	99⅝	98⅝	99¼	+ ¾
125	125¼	700	Chi. & Northw.....	125	125½	125	125½	+ ¾
170	171½	40	Chi. & Northw. pf....	170½	170⅝	170½	170½	.....
106	106⅜	5,110	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106¾	105⅝	106⅛	— ⅛
40½	40⅞	5,155	C., C., C. & St. L.....	41¼	41¼	40	40⅜	— ⅞
14¾	14⅞	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel...	15	15	15	15	.....
21	22	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	21	21	21	21	.....
44	46	50	Consolidated Coal....	44	44	44	44	.....
195	197	425	Consolidated Gas	195⅝	196	195½	196	—1
36¼	36½	100	Consolidated Ice	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
107	111	5	Del. & Hudson.....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
16¼	17	250	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅜
61½	63	275	Detroit Gas	62¾	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅜
125	130	100	El. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	126	126	126	126	+7
13¼	13⅝	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	20	Erie 1st pf.....	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	.....
50	53	70	Evans. & T. H. pf.....	52	52	52	52	.....
37¼	37⅝	771	General Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
176½	178	10	Great Northern pf....	178	178	178	178	.....
24	25½	610	Hawaiian Sugar	24¾	25	24⅜	25	+1½
103¼	104	70	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	.....
54	55	200	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	56	55	55	—1
48½	49	700	Laclede Gas	49	49½	48⅜	48⅝	+ ¼
70	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	—1
50	52	100	Long Island	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	— ⅛
51¾	51⅞	4,778	Louisville & Nashville.	52½	52½	51¾	51⅞	— ½
103½	103⅝	13,060	Manhattan Con	104½	104¾	103¼	103⅝	—1
160	160¼	3,104	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160½	161	159⅝	160¼	— ¼
104	105	220	Michigan Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
90	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
72½	75	200	Minnesota Iron	73	73	73	73	— ½
11	11½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	.....
32⅜	34	680	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33⅛	33⅜	32⅞	33	— ⅜
34⅜	34¾	920	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ¼
106	107½	10	National Lead Co. pf..	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
17	19	100	National Linseed Oil..	18	18	18	18	+ ½
65	80	50	National Starch 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
94	95	100	New Jersey Central...	94	94	94	94	— ½
115⅞	116	1,105	New York Central.....	116	116	115⅝	116	.....
187	189	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	.....
13	13⅛	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
51½	52	350	Norfolk & West. pf...	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	— ¼
6	6¼	410	North American	6¼	6	6	6	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	3,165	Northern Pacific	28	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
68⅛	68⅝	5,190	Northern Pacific pf...	68¼	68¾	68	68½	+ ⅜
50	51	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51	51	51	51	— ¼
28¾	29	305	Pacific Mail	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	.....
115½	115⅝	9	Pennsylvania R. R....	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	.....
96	96¼	9,350	People's Gas, Chicago.	96¼	96⅜	95¼	96¼	— ⅛
42¾	45	300	P., C., C. & St. L....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1¼
190	192	5	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	191	191	191	191	.....
45½	45¾	200	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67	900	Rio Grande West. pf.	65½	66½	65½	66½	+1
60	61¼	6	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	61½	61½	61½	61½	.....
21	21⅜	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
7½	8	131	St. L. & San Fran.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
60½	61½	125	St.L. & S.F.1st pf., x d.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅝
28¼	28½	50	St. L. & S.F.2d pf., x d.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
18	19	300	Southern Pacific	19	19	18¾	19	.....
8¾	8⅝	120	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	30	945	Southern Railway pf..	30	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	6⅜	4	Standard R. & T.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
23¾	23⅞	1,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ¼
173	175	200	Third Avenue	175	175	174	174	—2
23	23⅜	2,225	Union Pacific	23	23⅝	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
59¼	59⅝	11,785	Union Pacific pf.....	58¾	59½	58⅛	59	+ ⅞
7	7⅛	970	U. P., D. & G. t. r....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7¼	7⅜	540	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
65⅝	65⅞	2,010	U. S. Leather pf.....	65	65⅝	65	65⅝	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	1,695	United States Rubber.	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
83½	84	305	U. S. Rubber pf.....	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	+ ¼
122	124	5	Wells-Fargo Express..	128	123	123	123	.....
91	92	400	West Chicago Street..	92	92¼	91¼	92¼	+ ⅜
90¾	91⅝	757	Western Union Tel....	92	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅜
1⅞	2	60	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
10½	11½	10	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
Sales.....		238,989						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000..... 92
200..... 91½
At, T & S F adjst 4s
2,500..... 66
10,000..... 65⅞
20,000..... 66
10,000..... 65⅞
21,000..... 66
9,000..... 66⅛
6,000..... 66⅛
16,000..... 66¼
45,000..... 66½
10,000..... 66¾
5,000..... 66¾
15,000..... 66⅝
75,000..... 66½
5,000..... 66⅜
Gen 4s
4,000..... 93
35,000..... 93⅛
1,000..... 93
1,000c..... 93¼
9,000..... 93⅛
5,000..... 93¼
25,000..... 93⅛
10,940..... 93¼
6,290..... 93⅜
3,020..... 106⅛
220..... 106
100..... 106
380..... 52¾
2,080..... 104⅜
120..... 104⅜
70..... 104⅞
50..... 104⅞
330..... 68¼
2,100..... 96⅜
40..... 18⅞
10..... 24⅞
20..... 23¾
30..... 23
1,740..... 58⅝
200..... 7
10..... 64¾
130..... 91⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000..... 94¾
Detroit City Gas 5s
30,000..... 92½
12,000..... 92¾
10,000..... 92⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000..... 74
Ft W & D C 1st
9,000..... 72¼
Gal, Har'g & San An. Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000..... 93¼
8,000..... 93⅜
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000..... 104
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000..... 81½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000..... 101
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000..... 68¾
1,000..... 68½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
11,000..... 105
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
18,000..... 87¼
14,000..... 87⅛
500..... 87½
5,000..... 87½
Mo, K & T 2d
6,000..... 62½
2,000..... 62¾
Missouri Pacific cons
10,000..... 101
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
13,000..... 77
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000..... 99¼
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000..... 106½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000..... 99⅛
N Y, S & W G M
2,000..... 90
Norf & W Ry con 4s
4,000..... 81
3,000..... 81¼
2,000..... 81
10,000..... 81½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
20,000..... 97⅝
33,000..... 97¾
112,000..... 98
62,000..... 98¼
6,000..... 98⅛
15,000..... 98
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000..... 61⅞
Ohio & Miss 2d
3,000..... 120¾
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 114
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000..... 60¾
10,000..... 60
3,000..... 60½
2,000..... 60¼
5,000..... 60⅛
Oregon R & N 4s
3,000..... 95
10,000..... 95½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000..... 106¼
Income A 5s
1,000..... 73½
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000..... 126
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000..... 113
Peo & Eastern 1st
7,000..... 78¼
Reading Co gen 4s
47,000..... 85¾
50,000..... 85⅝
28,000..... 85½
9,000..... 85¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000..... 106¾
Pitts & West 1st 4s
3,000..... 88½
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000..... 88¾
3,000..... 87⅝
7,000..... 89
5,000..... 89¼
St L & Iron Mt 2d
20,000..... 105⅞
St L & I Mt, Arkansas Branch ext 5s
2,000..... 106
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000..... 94⅝
10,000..... 94¾
6,000..... 94⅝
2,000..... 94¾
10,000..... 94⅝
42,000..... 94¾
5,000..... 94⅞
1,000..... 94¾
2,000..... 94⅞
1,000..... 95
10,000..... 94⅞
5,000..... 95
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000..... 78
St L & S F gen 6s
22,000..... 120½
St L & S F G M 5s
3,000..... 106
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000s20F..... 87½
1,000..... 87½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000..... 94⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000..... 108
5,000..... 108¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000..... 95¼
2,000..... 95⅜
5,000..... 95¼
1,000..... 95¼
20,000..... 95¼
1,000..... 95½
7,000..... 95¼
Standard R & T 6s
8,000..... 66½
Standard R & T inc
12,000..... 14
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000s10F..... 104½
1,000..... 104⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
90,000..... 38
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 89¼
Union Pacific 4s
20,000..... 97⅝
110,000..... 97½
70,000..... 97⅝
47,000..... 97½
18,000..... 97⅝
42,000..... 97½
15,000..... 97⅝
40,000..... 97⅝
115,000..... 97⅞
23,000..... 98
55,000..... 97⅝
80,000..... 97⅜
18,000..... 97⅝
9,000..... 97⅜
30,000..... 97⅜
10,000s5F..... 97⅜
12,000..... 97⅝
25,000..... 97⅝
500..... 97½
5,000..... 97⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 61⅜
5,000..... 61⅝
10,000..... 61⅜
10,000..... 61⅝
5,000..... 61⅛
15,000..... 61⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 109¼
22,000..... 109½
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000..... 97½

Total sales..... $2,454,200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46,280	Am. Sug. Ref...	131	131¼	128⅝	128⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg....	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,660	Am. Tobacco Co.	115⅛	115⅝	114½	114½
550	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅛
670	Balt. & Ohio....	17⅜	17⅜	15⅜	16⅞
2,140	B'lyn Rapid T..	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅞
20	C., C., C. & St.L.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10,940	C., B. & Q....	104½	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝
6,290	C., M. & St. P.	99	99¼	98⅝	99¼
3,020	C., R. I. & P...	106⅛	106½	105½	106
220	Ches. & Ohio...	22⅜	22¾	22½	22⅝
100	Gen. Electric ..	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
380	Louis. & Nash..	52¼	52¼	52	52
2,080	Manhattan	104¾	104¾	103½	103½
120	Mo. Pacific	34¾	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
70	N. Y. Central..	116⅛	116⅜	115⅞	116
50	N. Pacific	28	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
330	N. Pacific pf..	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68⅝
2,100	People's Gas ..	96⅜	96⅝	95½	96
40	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Southern pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20	Tenn. C. & I....	24⅜	24⅜	23¾	23¾
30	Union Pacific ..	23	23¼	23	23¼
1,740	Union Pacific pf.	58⅝	59¼	58¼	59
200	U.P., D. & G. pf.	7	7	7	7
10	U. S. Leather pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
130	Western Union ..	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91½

79,230.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾
5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	C. of Ga. con. 5s.	88	88	88	88
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	39	39¼	39	39⅛
5,000	Union Pac. 4s..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	Wabash 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½

$72,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 120¼.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 3,875.

4 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 167.

30 shares New York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 101½.

$7,000 City of Lima, Ohio, 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1900, coupons April and October, accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 102.

39 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 281½.

4 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,375.

$16,000 New York and East River Gas Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1945, coupons January and July, 107¾.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. water scrip, due July 1, 1907, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 102¼.

$8,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey Consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1899, coupons January, April, July, and October, 104¾.

8 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 280.

4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 200.

22 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, $100 each, 109.

$4,000 West Shore Railroad Company 4 per cent. registered guaranteed bonds, due 2361, interest January and July, 106¼.

$5,000 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1926, $1,000 each, and $274.41 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, scrip, due 1926, $1,000 each, 23.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week June...	$22,582	$21,156	.....
From July 1....	1,067 111	995,778	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week June...	$256,783	$257,912	$270,226
From July 1....	13,624,941	12,515,312	13,074,005
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week June....	$74,044	$69,096	$63,915
From Jan. 1....	1,985,723	1,841,297	1,683,169
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week June....	$21,835	$19,175	$16,859
From Jan. 1....	679,950	517,5..	473,462
NORTHWEST—			
Month May.....	3,086,809	2,537,439	2,671,965
From June 1....	36,050,561	30,977,244	33,488,761
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—			
Gross earnings..	43,497	49,286	44,351
Exp. and taxes..	26,013	23,870	25,059
Net earnings....	17,484	25,416	21,292
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	572,975	530,930	.....
Net earnings....	242,562	273,262	200,241
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for May—			
Gross earnings..	79,760	64,960	71,940
Exp. and taxes..	60,189	49,470	71,435
Net earnings....	19,577	15,490	505
Prop. exp. to gross	75⅝	76⅛	99
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	853,840	793,924	801,762
Net earnings....	272,955	257,631	258,309
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the six months ending June 30—			
Gross earnings..	10,318,782	9,560,851	10,125,899
Op. expenses....	6,944,330	6,441,166	6,929,247
Net earnings....	3,214,452	3,119,685	3,196,652
Prop. exp. to gross	68⅜	67⅝	68¼
Charges	1,410,000	1,680,000	1,680,000
Balance	1,804,452	1,439,685	1,516,652
Dividends	1,731,327	1,483,995	1,483,995
Surplus	73,125	*44,310	32,657

*Deficit.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the six months ending June 30—

Gross earnings..	6,972,000	6,554,000	6,620,000
Op. expenses....	5,220,000	4,805,000	4,904,000
Net earnings....	1,752,000	1,749,000	1,716,000
Prop. exp. to gross	74⅞	73⅜	74⅝
Charges	1,212,000	1,206,000	1,200,000
Surplus	540,000	543,000	516,000
To Can. South.	150,000	152,000	141,000
To Mich. Cent....	390,000	391,000	375,000
Dividends	374,760	374,760	354,760
Surplus	15,240	16,240	240

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ending June 30—

Gross earnings..	11,377,000	11,208,251	10,852,654
Op. expenses....	7,815,000	7,267,084	7,237,083
Net earnings....	3,562,000	3,941,167	3,615,571
Prop. exp. to gross	68⅞	64⅞	66⅝
Charges	2,538,000	2,680,029	2,722,574
Balance	1,024,000	1,261,138	802,997
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	24,000	261,138	*107,003

Operating expenses in the quarter include $500,000 for equipment, and in the fiscal year $800,000 for the same purpose. The results for the fiscal year compare as follows:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings.	$46,475,000	$44,280,139	$45,144,967
Net earnings...	15,049,000	14,631,993	14,689,397
Surplus	715,000	51,867	43,793

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross earnings..	1,256,577	1,100,780	1,210,829
Op. expenses....	1,028,538	851,677	924,219
Net earnings....	228,039	249,103	286,610
Prop. exp. to gross	81	77¼	76
Charges	301,496	294,928	308,195
Deficit	73,457	45,825	21,587
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	6,362,653	5,543,728	6,052,162
Net earnings....	1,426,465	1,268,817	1,295,022
Surplus	3,006	*116,285	*109,924

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC for May—

Gross earnings..	74,945	69,098	68,941

REFEREES' NOTICES.

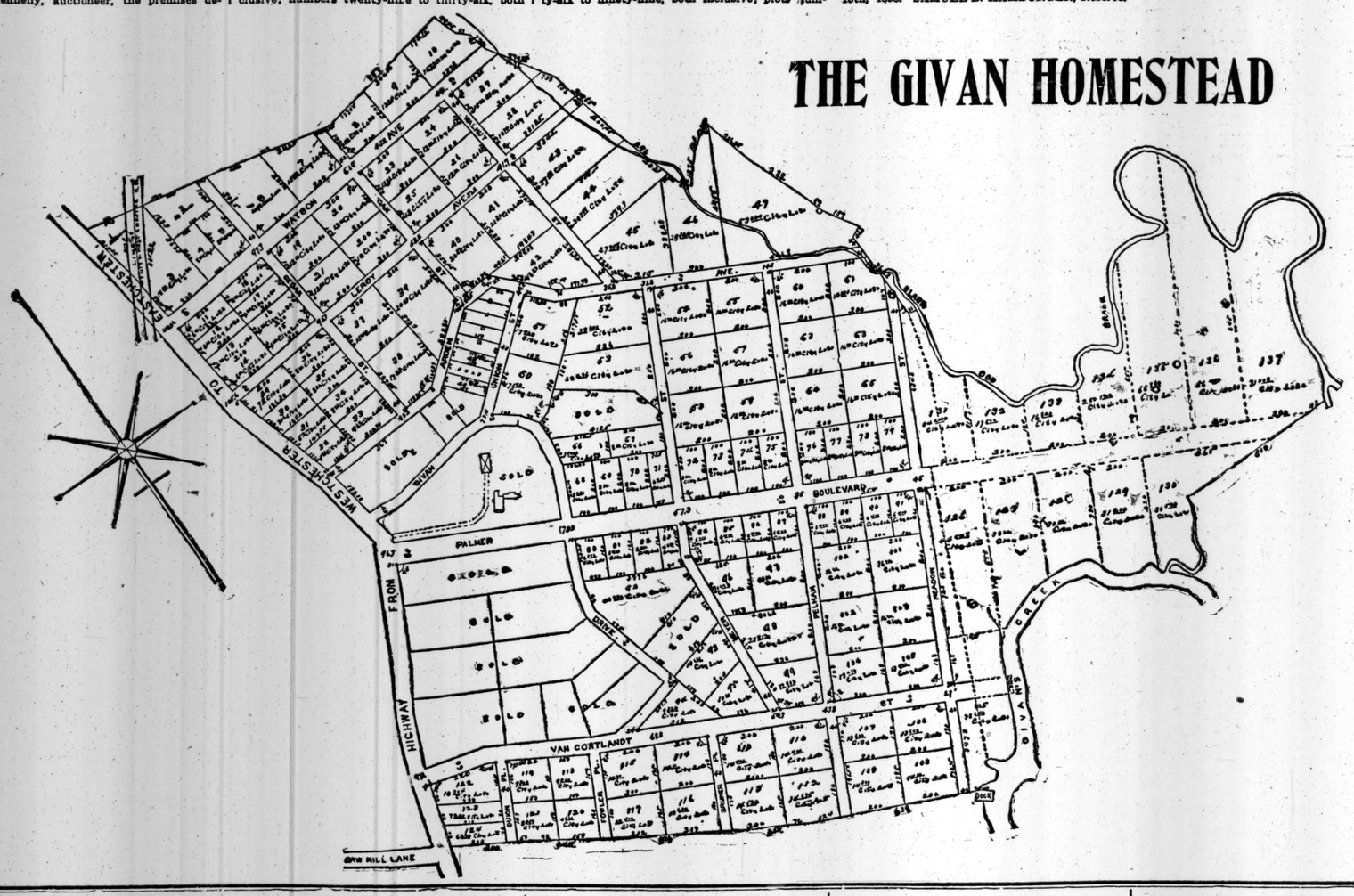
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lyneh, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, to the day of sale, and advances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser upon the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.85 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

je2-2a w8wTh&M&Js23.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors in colleges, academies, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; firemen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability to perform jury service and claim exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties, except the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMONSES.

THE CARPENTER, AUGUST GRAVENHORST, born on June 26th, 1853, at Braunschweig, son of the late Arsenal Administrator, August Gravenhorst, of the same city, shall take possession of the inheritance due him, his father having died.

He is hereby asked to present himself at the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, at New York, and to prove his rights as inheritor.

THE CURATOR.

Braunschweig, June, 1898.

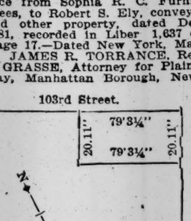
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located as No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereinafter described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (¾) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (¾) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, to the day of sale, and advances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser upon the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.85 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

je2-2a w8wTh&M&Js23.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 20 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je16-law6wTh.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha A. Achorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis H. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick Alexander, Marguritta Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York.
my28-law6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Hempstead, Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap28-law6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, 96 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-law6mTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kleber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Paul Sporl, Augusta Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, Friededicka Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedericka Hoeger as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je16-law6wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STERLING SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-law6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Ponndorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Mälzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the proof of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Surrogate, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je9-law6wTh&fJl21.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, also known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja27-law6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6m*Th

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap14-law6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Steamer Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. F'drich, Je 25, 9:30 A M | K. F'drich, July 19, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 A M | Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 A M
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 A M | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaf. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Penna., June 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM
Palatia, July 2, 9:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 8:30 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Chester.....June 25 | Berlin.....July 9
Southwark.....June 29 | Kensington.....July 13
Westernland.....July 6 | Noordland.....July 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $20.00. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM | Etruria, July 16, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, 9 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. For handbook and terms apply to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne.....June 25 | La Navarre.....July 16
La Bourgogne.....July 2 | La Bretagne.....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Alexandra.....June 25 | Victoria.....July 16
Winifreda.....July 2 | Boadicea.....July 23
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDS

NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

An Important Steel Plant to be Erected at Ensley, Ala., Near Birmingham.

NEW YORK MEN INTERESTED

Issue of $1,100,000 6 Per Cent. Bonds, Guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Underwritten in Full.

One of the most encouraging signs of the resumption of the industrial development of the South, which has been arrested in a measure since the financial panic of 1893, is the assured success of the movement which has been in progress for some time to establish an important steel-producing concern at Ensley, Ala., a short distance from Birmingham, and in the centre of the iron district. The strong financial support which the project has received removes all doubt of the speedy realization of the plans of its promoters, and it has become evident that the plant can be completed and put in operation none too soon, since a profitable market for its product is already assured.

An organization was effected a short time ago under the name of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and Moore & Schley, bankers of this city, were engaged as financial agents. It was decided to issue $1,100,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, $440,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $50,000 of common stock, the bonds and preferred stock being guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The subscribers to the bonds receive a bonus of 40 per cent. in preferred stock, which absorbs the issue of the latter.

Bonds Easily Disposed Of.

No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the bonds, which have now been underwritten in full as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $200,000.
Southern Railway, $200,000.
Moore & Schley, $143,000.
James H. Woodward, $100,000.
J. J. McComb, Dobbs Ferry, $100,000.
W. S. Gurnee, $100,000.
A. B. Boardman, $50,000.
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, $25,000.
Sundry parties of Birmingham, Ala., $182,000. Principal among the Birmingham subscribers is James Bowron, the ironmaster, who takes $25,000 of the bonds.

The plant which is to be erected by the company will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of steel per day, and no doubt exists that the product will find a ready market. Among various projects under discussion is one for the erection of a wire rod mill near the steel plant, which will absorb 300 tons of steel per day. A customer for 250 tons per day is likely to be found in a company which proposes to manufacture ship plates for export. One of the principal features of the business, however, will be the manufacture of steel rails, and the men interested in the undertaking are confident that at the current market price of $18 a ton they will receive a large margin of profit upon this branch of the new industry.

Col. A. M. Shook of Nashville, Tenn., general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which is the guarantor of the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When seen there yesterday he spoke enthusiastically of the new enterprise, which, in his opinion and that of many others, is to mark the beginning of a new period of growth for the industries of the Southern States.

Plans of the Concern.

He gave the following outline of the undertaking:

"The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has just completed negotiations in this city that will result in building a large steel plant at Ensley, Ala., six miles west of Birmingham, and adjacent to the Ensley furnace plant of this company. The plant will consist of an open-hearth steel works, containing ten Wellman rolling open-hearth furnaces of the latest type, each furnace having a capacity of at least fifty tons of ingots per melt, the total capacity of the plant being not less than 1,000 tons every twenty-four hours.

"The furnaces will be arranged in a substantial steel building, equipped with suitable electric cranes. The melting house will be provided with the most improved Wellman electric charging machine, and the ingots will be cast direct on cars, and pass directly from the melting house to a stripper, and from the stripper house direct to the ingot heating furnaces in the mill, the same as in the ordinary Bessemer practice. Parallel to the open-hearth plant will be a gas producing plant of ample capacity to provide for the melting and heating furnaces.

"In the rolling mill there will be provided, first, the blooming mill, with a proper complement of heating furnaces. In this mill will be produced a full line of sizes of slabs and blooms. From this mill the blooms or slabs will pass direct to the shears. If they are intended to be shipped in the rough state, they will be carried direct from the shears by a conveyor to the shipping yard, or if they are intended to be worked further, they will pass to the proper finishing rolls. A continuous billet mill will be provided, to which a four-inch bloom will pass direct from the shears and be rolled with its initial heat to any size that may be required, to 1⅛ inch square. A rail mill will be provided, to which the blooms will be taken direct from the blooming mill and finished into any section of rail that may be desired.

Reheating Furnaces.

"Provision will be made for suitable intermediate reheating furnaces, which can be used if necessary. It is probable that the rails will be finished in lengths of at least 160 feet, which can be sawed to any desired length. Proper hot and cold beds and a finishing house for the rails will be provided, besides conveyors and storage room for blooms and billets. Most of the tables and small machinery will be driven by electric motors, and a complete electric and hydraulic power plant will be provided, together with an ample steam plant for the work to be done. It is probable that there will be a liquid iron mixer of at least 300 tons' capacity, which will be situated very close to the open-hearth furnaces.

"The location is particularly adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The plant will draw its pig iron, its coal, its ores, its limestone, and its dolomite from the property of our company without freight charge on any of the raw materials. As the main line of the Tennessee Company's railroad, over which the raw materials will be delivered, will form the west boundary line of the steel plant, it will possess relatively the same advantage in delivering its products as the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railroad, the Queen and Crescent, and the Kansas City Railroad form the east boundary, so that the products can be delivered to any of these lines at the works.

"While the capacity of our company is 75,000 tons per month, its present production of pig iron is approximately 50,000 tons per month, which is about 20 per cent of the entire product of non-Bessemer pig iron in the United States. If one-half of this is converted into steel, it will produce a very large vacuum in the present current supply of forge and foundry iron, which will much more than compensate for the present excess of production over consumption. Therefore the benefits to the producers of non-Bessemer iron will be more marked and general than is supposed. For this reason the entire trade in non-Bessemer iron will be favorably affected by this movement of the Tennessee company. Of course, this company expects to derive large benefits from the increased profits which it will obtain from its steel products, but it will also be benefited largely by the elimination of one-half of the competition with its present output.

Markets Already Found.

"The matter of markets has rapidly and practically adjusted itself, even before the plant is commenced. The inquiries for soft steel from various sources have been so numerous, and in such large quantities, that they practically assure a market for the entire output, even if the plant were running at its full capacity to-day, without considering the foreign market, for which the new company will have peculiar advantages, because of the proximity of its works to tide water. In fact, no other company in the United States is so favorably situated for the export trade except that at Sparrow's Point.

"The very rapid expansion of the use of open-hearth steel is not only continuing, but is likely to increase, for the reason that the improved American methods that have been and are being adopted are bringing the relative cost of the manufacture of open hearth and Bessemer nearly to the same point. When the questions of quality and product and adaptability to various uses are considered, it cannot be questioned that this increase in the demand for open-hearth steel will continue for some time to come.

"With the fact established that it is practical to use direct metal in the open-hearth process, the large item of difference in cost between acid Bessemer and basic open-hearth steel will be almost removed, if not entirely, since the question of time in the conversion, which has been one of the large elements going to make up the difference in cost, will be largely eliminated. With the use of direct metal it will be entirely feasible to get three or four heats per day from each furnace, whereas in the past the practice has been to get nine to twelve heats per week. The effect of this will be to increase the product of each furnace from 50 to 100 per cent., with more than a corresponding reduction in the cost, considering that 'time is money.'

A Modern Plant.

"In the construction of this plant all the modern improvements that are known to be of value will be adopted, so that, when it is completed, no plant in this country will have superior facilities for economical production. While this is true, it is not contemplated that any experiments or unknown or untried methods shall be attempted. There will be, however, one feature in connection with the plant that will be of interest to all the manufacturers in the country. It is intended to supplement the supply of producer gas with 3,000,000 cubic feet daily of coke oven gas, which will be obtained as a by-product from the Semet-Solvay coke oven plant, just completed, which is located alongside of the proposed steel plant.

"It is not contemplated at the outset to attempt to make a variety of shapes, but the products will be confined largely to billets down to one-and-an-eighth-inch slabs, tin plate bars, and rails. The question of the manufacture of rails of open-hearth steel has been removed from the list of experiments for many years, and while it is true that a very small percentage of the open-hearth steel manufactured in this country has gone into rails, for the reason that consumers would accept a rail made of Bessemer steel, because it could be produced much cheaper than one of open-hearth steel, no other reason has existed or does exist in favor of Bessemer steel.

"On the other hand, it is universally admitted that a better rail can be made from open-hearth steel, for the reason that you not only control with the open-hearth process the amount of carbon with the same facility that you do with the Bessemer process, but you are also able to reduce your phosphorus to any desired limit. The large railroad systems of the country are stipulating .06 as the maximum phosphorus limit. The Bessemer producer can only reach this result by careful selection of his raw materials, whereas the open-hearth producer can carry his phosphorus down to .04, and even lower if required.

"The Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have been engaged as the engineers and metallurgists for this plant, and will have charge of the construction of the works."

LEGAL NOTES.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.—In a suit brought by Lewis Abrams, in the Ninth District Court, against Thomas C. Platt, as President of the United States Express Company, for the value of goods claimed to have been received by the company for transportation, the only question was whether the property was ever so received by the company. The plaintiff showed he was a regular customer of the company, and had been supplied by it with a card intended to be placed outside of his store as notice to the company that he required its services, whenever such was the case. He received also a book containing shipping receipts in blank, in printed form with the company's name and the conditions upon which the goods would be received and carried. On April 14, 1897, the plaintiff having a shipment to make, exhibited this card, and apparently in response to the call, a man entered his store, received the package from the shipping clerk, signed one of the receipts, and took the goods away. He had a shield on his cap inscribed with the name of the company, and on the other side of the street was a yellow wagon on which the company's name appeared. The clerk, however, did not see the man come from the wagon or return to it, nor did he observe what the man did after he left the store with the goods. He did not know the man, and did not remember whether he had seen him before. The defendant offered proof tending to show that it never received or transported the goods, and that on the day in question the only men who covered the route were four of their steady men, none of whom bore the name signed to the receipt, nor was a person of that name in the employ of the company. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that taking the evidence as a whole, the plaintiff had not established a delivery to the company. "The alleged agent was an utter stranger to the plaintiff," the presiding Justice said, "and had never before assumed to act for the defendant. He had, it is true, a badge upon his cap with defendant's name upon it, but there is nothing in the case from which the slightest inference can be drawn that he received it from the defendant, and there is no proof either that the wagon belonged to the defendant, or was under its control, or that the alleged agent came from it or returned to it. * * * The plaintiff was undoubtedly the victim of an ingenious fraud, but that is his misfortune, for which the defendant is in no way legally responsible."

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TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF GRANTOR.—William D. Barnes, in October, 1883, while he was out of debt, conveyed real estate to a trustee in trust, "reserving to himself the beneficial interest in the said property for life, subject to the necessary expenses of the said trustee, with remainder over and with full power of sale in said trustee." Henry W. Taft, the trustee, accepted his trust and took possession of the property. Afterward, Barnes became indebted to Belle S. Schenck, who brought an action in Brooklyn to collect her claim out of the property so conveyed in trust. The Court, at Special Term, sustained a demurrer to the complaint, but a reversal was directed by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, which is concurred in by Judges Haight, Martin, Vann, and Gray, that a party cannot, by conveying his property in trust, reserving to himself the income during life with remainder over, place his beneficial interest beyond the reach of creditors. Notwithstanding the fact beneficiary was solvent and free from debt at the time he created the trust, the interest in the estate which he had reserved to himself was subject to judgment upon a debt he incurred subsequent to the execution of the trust. Chief Judge Parker gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the Legislature, in Sections 1,871 and 1,879 of the Code, had established the law applicable to the case adversely to the holding of the court. Judge O'Brien concurred with the Chief Judge.

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INSPECTION BY A JURY IN A CAPITAL CASE OF THE SCENE OF THE CRIME.—The decision of the Court of Appeals, announced two weeks ago, affirming the conviction of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, at Woodside, Queens County, on the 25th of June last year, is devoted mainly to the consideration of the question whether it was not an error to permit the jury to view the premises where the crime was committed, in the absence of the defendant. The permission by the Court to the jury to inspect the place where the homicide was committed was made at the request of the defendant's counsel, who waived the right of the defendant and of himself to go with the jury. The decision of the Court, by Judge Haight, that it was not such an error as to necessitate a new trial, was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray, Martin, and Vann. The Court held that the presence of the defendant upon such inspection might be waived by his counsel, as it was not a part of the trial, or the taking of evidence. His absence, therefore, was not a violation of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or of the Constitution, or Bill of Rights, requiring that the accused shall be personally present at the trial and shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. Judge O'Brien, in his dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Bartlett, held that it was the settled law of this State that a person on trial for a capital offense can do nothing to prejudice his legal rights or to procure his own conviction, and that therefore the conviction in the case was not in conformity with the law of the land.

Called to a New York Church.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., who for the past seven years has been pastor of the First Reformed Church in Jamaica, has accepted a call to the First Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, Manhattan, to take effect at the end of August. Since Mr. Tilton has been in charge of the First Reformed Church it has flourished greatly.

Shears in hand, the powers that be were yesterday promenading up and down among our "fancy" suits, clipping off prices here and there so as to make them doubly attractive.

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RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Board to Adopt Mr. Gould's Plan for a Conference of Lawyers on the West Street Franchise.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon to consider the latest communication from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, with reference to the West Street franchise. It is understood that Mr. Gould's suggestion of a conference will be adopted and that the board will designate A. B. Boardman, one of its counsel, together with Commissioner George L. Rives, who is the only lawyer among its members, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield, to meet the Manhattan Company's lawyers, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and Charles A. Gardiner. Edward M. Shepard, who is associated with Mr. Boardman as counsel to the board, is out of the city, and will not be present at the conference, which, it is said, probably will be held to-morrow. At this conference there will be a full discussion of all the questions in controversy between the board and the company except that of rentals.

Mr. Delafield said yesterday that Mr. Gould's letter to Mr. Orr, accepting with slight modifications most of the conditions proposed by the board, is considered the most conciliatory communication yet received from that source. "As far as I can see now," he added, "there is no question between the Rapid Transit Board and the Manhattan Company which need prevent an agreement, providing, of course, satisfactory terms can be made